Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 16, 1959

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Laboratory Data Sheet

VITAMIN C

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*Roche—Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P.
COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5%
SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE

- The first to achieve commercial production of vitamin C by the famous Reichstein synthesis.
- Roche produces every useful type of *l*-ascorbic acid to meet virtually every manufacturing need.
- Single uniform lots as high as 3000 kilos, saving you assay costs.
- All types are uniform, readily soluble and easy to handle.
- Roche guarantees highest quality, held to rigid specifications.
- Quick delivery from strategically located warehouses.
- Packaged to protect original quality in sealed tamperpruf containers.

l-ASCORBIC ACID, U.S.P. 'Roche'

TYPES	DESCRIPTION AND USES
GRANULAR TYPE 20-60	100% (±) passes through 20 mesh. 95% is retained on 60 mesh. Similar to granulated sugar in particle size. Satisfactory for direct addition to dried granulations.
FINE GRANULAR TYPE 40-80	100% (±) passes through 40 mesh. 95% is retained on 80 mesh. A free-flowing product similar to table salt in particle size. Recommended for tablet granulations where fine powder is considered less suitable because of denser packing.
SUPERFINE GRANULAR TYPE 60-100	100% (±) passes through 60 mesh. Approximately 25% remains on 100 mesh. 45-50% passes through 100 mesh and remains on 200 mesh. 25-35% passes through 200 mesh. A very fine free-flowing crystal suitable for dry gelatin capsules or tableting. Useful in dry mixtures, food supplements.
FINE POWDER TYPE 100	100% (±) passes through 100 mesh. Produced by grinding crystalline material. Non-abrasive on tableting dies. Widely used for granulations, solutions, food supplements. Minimizes fractionation of particles in dry mixtures.
ULTRA FINE (MICRO) POWDER TYPE 325	Minimum 99% through 100 mesh. Minimum 90% through 200 mesh. Milled extremely fine. Practically devoid of abrasive action on cutting dies. Screen tests above 200 mesh are unreliable because of variations in technique, equipment, humidity, static charges, etc. Sedimentation tests and measurement of particle size in microns reveal that 60-70% of Roche material is smaller than 44 microns (equivalent to 325 mesh)
AMPUL TYPE	Very fine crystals—easily dissolved. Minimum color. Specially produced and tested for use in parenteral solutions. See Roche technical brochure "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions" for complete details.
TYPE F	Especially produced for use in the food industry. Free-flowing, will not dust or clump, dissolves easily. U.S.P. in quality 100% through 50 mesh. 98-99% remains on 200 mesh.

COATED *l*-ASCORBIC ACID—97.5% 'Roche'

DESCRIPTION

Coated ascorbic acid 97.5% Roche is a fine, white, or nearly white powder. It is pure U.S.P. ascorbic acid powder coated with ethyl cellulose. The manufacture of coated ascorbic acid is licensed under Patent No. 2,410,417 to Roche and customers of Roche.

SPECIFICATIONS

Particle Size	100% through 16 mesh screen 75-92% through 40 mesh screen 45-80% through 60 mesh screen 35-60% through 100 mesh screen
Assay	Minimum 97.5% *l*-ascorbic acid
Identity test	Positive for *l*-ascorbic acid
Loss on drying	Negligible

USES AND DATA

Ethyl cellulose coated ascorbic acid Roche has these advantages in pharmaceutical tablet manufacture:

- Small size, high potency (250-500 milligrams) tablets of light color can be made from dry granulations with very little excipient.
- Aids in eliminating chipping and capping during compression.
- Retards discoloration, mottling during abnormal storage conditions.
- Reduces contact of ascorbic acid with reactive materials.
- Rapidly available in aqueous solution for assay.
- Provides a tablet with slower release of ascorbic acid, tending to reduce localized acidity sometimes experienced with high potency tablets.

FOOD MANUFACTURERS

- Manufacturers of cured meats can use this type to advantage for retarding smokehouse activity, and for better protection in spice mixtures. It may also provide longer protection of color and flavor during storage and display.

DATA ON PARTICLE FINENESS

Based on U.S.P. XV-pages 934-5; N.F. 10, pages 702-3; *Langes Handbook of Chemistry 9th Edition, page 911

The fineness of "powders" is described in both the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary in terms which are related to the number assigned to a standard sieve made of woven wire cloth. The size of wire, and sieve opening are standardized together with permissible variation in both average and maximum openings.

Sieve Number	Sieve Opening in Microns	Sieve Opening Mm.	Permissible Variation in Average Opening Per Cent	Permissible Variation in Maximum Opening Per Cent	Wire Diameter Mm.
50	297	0.297	± 5	± 25	0.170-0.253
100	149	0.149	± 6	± 40	0.096-0.125
200	74	0.074	± 7	± 60	0.045-0.061
*325	44	0.044	± 5	± 60	0.036

Standards are established for defining the fineness of powdered chemicals, together with a technique for determining the uniformity of fineness. The types of powders described in the U.S. Pharmacopeia and National Formulary do not represent the full range of particle sizes commercially available. No procedure is given for the determination of particle size in the "ultra-fine" or "micro powder" range, sometimes referred to as No. 325. This requires a sedimentation method and measurement in microns. Ordinary sieving methods are inaccurate.

The variation possible in the standard sieves plus such variables as the motion applied to the screen and physical characteristics of the powder being screened affect accuracy and duplicability of screening tests. Particle size specifications based on mesh sizes must always be regarded as nominal rather than as strictly accurate limits of particle size and distribution.

SODIUM *l*-ASCORBATE** 'Roche'

This is the sodium salt of *l*-ascorbic acid. It is available as an odorless, tasteless, anhydrous, fine white powder or fine granular substance.

The antiscorbutic activity is in molecular proportion to *l*-ascorbic acid, one milligram of the sodium salt being equivalent to 0.889 milligram of the acid, or one milligram of the acid equivalent to 1.124 milligrams of sodium *l*-ascorbate.

Highly soluble in water—62 grams/100 ml at 25°C, 78 grams/100 ml at 75°C. Aqueous solutions are unstabile, easily oxidized on exposure to air, or other factors which affect *l*-ascorbic acid.

The pH of a sodium *l*-ascorbate solution is from 5.6 to 7.+ as compared with a pure *l*-ascorbic acid solution at pH 2.3-2.5. The more neutral characteristic of the sodium salt recommends it for high dosage oral forms where gastric sensitivity to lower pH might be undesirable. It is useful in combination with ingredients which would react unfavorably under more acid conditions. Products can be buffered to a suitable pH by combining sodium *l*-ascorbate and ascorbic acid together.

Commercial forms of sodium *l*-ascorbate are not recommended for preparation of parenteral solutions. It is more satisfactory to prepare suitably buffered solutions of Roche ampul type *l*-ascorbic acid, using sodium bicarbonate according to the special Roche method described in our technical brochure, "Notes on Vitamin B_1 and Vitamin C Parenteral Solutions."

Sodium *l*-ascorbate is of value as an antioxidant for use in comminuted meats and in curing pickles for hams, bacon, and corned beef. Because it is the salt of *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C), a substance naturally occurring in meats and identified in the U.S. Pharmacopeia, it may be preferred to antioxidants in the "chemical additive" class.

THESE PRODUCTS ARE FOR ANTIOXIDANT USE ONLY. IF USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS, NO CLAIM FOR NUTRITIONAL VALUE CAN BE MADE.

**Sodium d-isoascorbate, 'Roche', antioxidant with virtually no vitamin C activity. A white, free-flowing crystalline material. Slightly less soluble than *l*-ascorbic compounds. When replacing *l*-ascorbic acid, 23% more should be used to obtain equal antioxidant activity and 8% more when replacing sodium *l*-ascorbate. These differences are due to the presence of both sodium and water of crystallization which are inactive. Literature on request.

d-Isoascorbic acid 'Roche'—antioxidant. Similar to sodium d-isoascorbate described above. Useful where acid reaction or absence of sodium is desirable. For equivalent antioxidant activity use 23% less than with sodium d-isoascorbate, or the same amount as with *l*-ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

VITAMIN DIVISION • **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.** • NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 1956 Bourdon Street, St. Laurent, P.Q.

(Reprints available)

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Cranberry Ersatz Possible

Cranberry growers, who no doubt think the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare is the biggest ogre in the world, now find there is another man they don't like very much. He is the flavor chemist.

This man, tucked away in a laboratory, is capable of producing an imitation cranberry sauce.

By so doing he might very well, by a little bit of scientific cookery, provide just the substitute that the housewife is looking for, now that her faith in the natural product has been badly shaken by last week's government announcement that part of the nation's cranberry crop has been contaminated by a weed killer.

One such chemist is Joseph Merory, president of Merory Flavors, Inc., Boonton, N. J., who has a special cranberry formula. First, he blends several juices, such as red or black raspberry or sour cherry. Then he adds the acids—such as benzoic or quininic—that give cranberries their characteristic tartness. The flavor of the fruit juices becomes indistinguishable, he adds.

Mr. Merory claims the combination produces a juice that the average person cannot distinguish from real cranberry juice. To make a sauce, Mr. Merory adds, the housewife simply cooks the juice and thickens it.

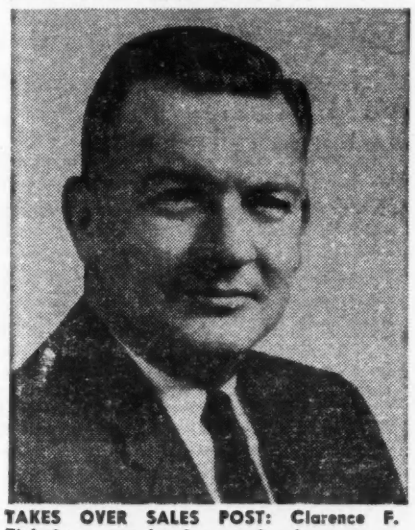
It is not so much of a problem to make the imitation cranberry juice because cranberries don't have a characteristic flavor—just a peculiar acid-bittersweet taste, says Mr. Merory. And he should know, for he is the author of a book, "Food Flavors—Science and Technology," slated for publication the first of the year.

Another flavoring house has produced what it calls a good imitation cranberry flavor but says it is difficult to preserve the acid-bitter-

—Continued on page 59

Chemical Weather: Conditions Bad In Capital Around Delaney Clause

WEATHER REPORT for the chemical industry: Conditions generally bad in the Washington area surrounding the Delaney carcinogen clause in the food additives law and the pending color control bill. Strong cold wave coming from the direction of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare has now settled on all suggestions that the clause be discarded. Outlook for the color bill in congress next session extremely cloudy.



TAKES OVER SALES POST: Clarence F. Fleischner, appointed general sales manager of Warwick Wax Division of Western Petrochemical Corporation, New York.

Center of the storm that swept into the nation's capital last week and left chemical additives manufacturers, food processors, color producers and the toilet goods industry wondering what next to expect, was located in the cranberry bogs of the the Pacific Northwest.

Did Not Follow Directions

The growers failed to follow directions on the use of the chemical weed killer, aminotriazole, with its cancer-producing properties, and brought down the weight of the federal government on their heads.

When calm had again prevailed and the puzzling aspects of conditions concerning the future of the Delaney amendment were again assembled, this much stood out for certain: HEW Secretary Arthur Flemming has cleared up any confusion that may have existed as to what his position might be on the Delaney clause. This it it:

- He believes public interest requires retention of the clause in the law.
- The principle of the Delaney clause is being applied, and will continue to be applied, in the administration of the Miller pesticide law.
- The clause should be included in any color control bill passed by congress.

The secretary made his position clear in a formal statement at his press conference announcing his action against suspected contaminated cranberries. He said:

"As the cranberry episode illustrates, the Food & Drug Administration has declined to set any tolerance for any amount

—Continued on page 51

Maleic Anhydride Tally: Eight Plants Going Up

With addition of a unit for Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Scientific Design Company has now eight maleic anhydride expansions under its wing. The New York-based construction company has been named to build a 6-million-pound-capacity unit at Montreal for the Monsanto Chemical Company subsidiary. Completion is scheduled for the fourth quarter of 1960.

Also, about to start up at St. Louis, Mo., is an addition for the parent company that will increase existing maleic capacity 20 million pounds to 60 million. It will be

—Continued on page 54

Oxygen Installations Set

Air Reduction Sales Company has one oxygen plant under construction and is planning for another at Fairfield, Ala. The latter, just announced, will supply oxygen via pipeline to Tennessee Coal & Iron Division of United States Steel Corporation. The other will serve a variety of customers in the Southeast. Equipment and facilities for both plants will be installed and in operation within eighteen months, Airco says.

Elastomer Use Seen Climbing In US to 1.9 Million Tons by '65 At Expense of Natural Rubber

US consumption of major elastomers in 1965 will reach 1.9 million tons annually, compared with an estimated figure of 1.6 million tons for 1959. At the same time, consumption of natural rubber could drop to 492,000 tons from the 1959 level of 555,000 tons. Reason: Output of polyisoprene and polybutadiene rubbers—the "natural synthetics"—is expected to be as high as 150,000 tons in 1965. Further, increments in consumption of the other major elastomers—SBR, butyl, neoprene and nitrile—are expected to further cut into natural rubber's share of the market.

The man who makes these predictions, Kendall Greene of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., also predicts that, contrary to some opinions, ethylene-propylene rubber won't be much of a factor in world elastomer markets by 1965.

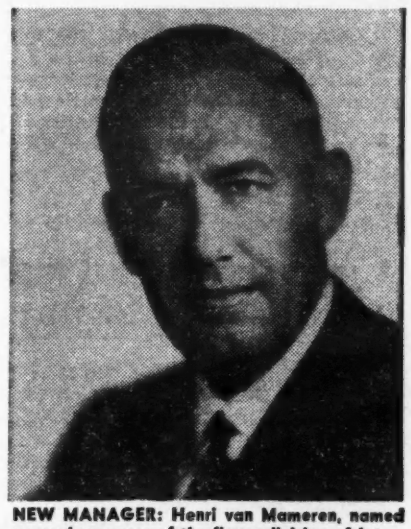
Other reports on last week's Chemical Market Research Association meeting in Chicago appear on pages 5 and 7.

Speaking before the Chicago meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association last week, Mr. Greene did point out, however, that "one of the most intriguing considerations is the fact that ethylene and propylene are both commercial monomers available in large quantities at prices in the range of 5 to 6 cents a pound, delivered."

Here's how Mr. Greene thinks the various synthetic polymers are likely to fare during the future:

- SBR Rubber—Due to its price, as well as continuing quality improvements, it will cut further into markets formerly considered the domain of higher-priced rubbers.
- Butyl Rubber—Consumption should increase 7 percent a year through 1965. Marketing of the butyl tire is expected to

—Continued on page 70



NEW MANAGER: Henri van Mameren, named general manager of the flavor division of International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc., New York.

DuPont-GM Stock Case: Some Changes in Order

The ban on interlocking directorates between E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and General Motors Corporation would be broadened to include all personnel, under changes just proposed by Judge Walter J. LaBuy to his October 2 order stripping the Wilmington, Del., concern of its interest in General Motors.

In addition, the proposed changes stipulate that General Motors be barred from dealing with duPont with respect to any patents, process or discoveries owned or controlled by General Motors or terms or conditions more favorable to duPont than to competitors.

Before the revised ruling becomes effective, approval must be secured from lawyers of both companies. Judge LaBuy has requested that a final decree in the ten-year old antitrust case be submitted to the court by tomorrow (November 17).

Ashland Oil to Make Benzene, Naphthalene

Ashland Oil & Refining Company says it will be the first to produce synthetic benzene and naphthalene from petroleum. Toward that end the Ashland, Ky., company reports it will construct a commercial hydrodealkylation plant at its refinery in Buffalo, N.Y.

The new unit will produce a maximum of either 12 million gallons per year of benzene or 50 million pounds of naphthalene, or a combination of the two products.

A significant feature of the hydrodealkylation process is the purity of the benzene and naphthalene products. Typical pilot plant operations produce ben-

—Continued on page 54

Carter's Pills to Remain 'Liverless': Supreme Court

A Federal Trade Commission order barring Carter Products, Inc., from using the word "Liver" in its advertising on "Carter's Little Liver Pills" was upheld by the Supreme Court last week.

The high tribunal refused to review the FTC order, which also prohibits Carter from advertising that its product increases bile flow. FTC says that the product has no therapeutic value in the treatment of any condition or disorder of the liver.

Carbon Disulfide Plant Is Planned by Stauffer

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, plans to construct a carbon disulfide plant at Delaware City, Del., with completion scheduled for November, 1960.

The plant will use methane from Eastern Shore Natural Gas Company and sulfur from Tidewater Oil Company. The new plant will be located on property purchased from Tidewater. Processes currently employed at Stauffer's disulfide plant at LeMoyne, Ala., will be used at the Delaware City project.

Cranberry Crisis: Pesticides Men Weigh Education Job

The great cranberry crisis of 1959—which erupted suddenly last week when Food & Drug Administration revealed that part of this year's crop is tainted with aminotriazole, a chemical weed killer known to have caused thyroid cancer in rats—has the pesticides industry measuring the size of the education job it has ahead.

Says National Agricultural Chemicals Association: FDA's drastic action, which threatens to turn the nation's $45 million cranberry crop into a financial disaster, "emphasizes, once again, the importance of following the directions on the label of a pesticide."

The farm chemicals organization feels it must push much harder on its program of "read and follow the label," pointing out that the government action would have been unnecessary if the "principles" of its program had been followed.

What set off the whole furore was the disclosure by Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming that the 1959 cranberry crops in Washington and Oregon have been found to be contaminated with aminotriazole and that FDA advises that sales of the berries be stopped until the tainted ones can be separated from those that are not.

According to Secretary Flemming, aminotriazole first started turning up on cranberries in the 1957 crop. The weed killer—made by American Cyanamid Company of New York and Amchem Company of Ambler, Pa.—was registered in 1958 by the Department of Agriculture for use on cranberry bogs a few days *after* harvest. However, many cranberry growers used the weed killer *prior* to harvest of the '57 crop.

Over 3 million pounds of cranberries

—Continued on page 59

HEW Is Seen Trying to Shift Amphetamine Load to Producers

Drug manufacturers are facing an attempt by the government to saddle them with a whole new set of controls over production and sales of amphetamine drugs. Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Flemming has this to say about the situation: The present system of marketing controls has broken down, the present law is inadequate to cope with the "bootlegging" activities concerning the drug, and he intends to ask congress to do something about it.

The following are some of the legislative recommendations being given serious consideration by the secretary for submission to congress to bolster the enforcement program:

Ideas Being Considered by HEW

- A requirement that manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers be registered to enable identification of them and that they be subject to federal inspection.
- A requirement that manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers keep records of sales of the drug, with a penalty provision covering the falsification of such records.
- A provision defining unauthorized possession of the drug as an offense.
- A congressional action which finds that any illegal sale of the drug (whether or not the drug was in interstate commerce) is in effect a "burden" on legitimate interstate commerce, and hence subject to federal control, thus making it unnecessary to prove interstate shipment in each bootleg sale.

A campaign to curb illicit sales of the drugs to truck drivers has been in operation for several years by the Food & Drug Administration. Evidence has been obtained that more than 200 operators of truck stops and similar establishments have been selling the tablets illegally, but efforts to halt this traffic have admittedly met with only partial success.

Recently agents of the Department of Justice who made the arrests found more than 800,000 amphetamine tablets in the hands of wholesale peddlers, one of whom alone had 625,000 tablets in his house.

Secretary Flemming feels that "manufacturers, wholesalers, and retail drugstores have a clear moral as well as legal responsibility to see to it that all danger-

—*Continued on page 71*

Phillips and Shade Maker To Produce Polyethylene

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., and Joanna Western Mills Company have formed a jointly-owned firm, Phillips-Joanna Company, to produce all types of polyethylene film.

The new concern will be headquartered in Chicago, home office of Joanna Western Mills, a manufacturer of window shades and in the plastics field since the 1920's. A new processing plant is now being completed in Ladd, Ill., capable of producing the recently developed linear polyethylene type film as well as conventional poleythylene film in low and medium densities.

Cyanamid Urea Plant On Stream in Canada

A multi-million dollar urea plant which obtains its raw materials from a neighboring steel mill and is built on reclaimed land has been put on stream in Hamilton, Ontario, by Cyanamid of Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

The new plant is reportedly Canada's first facility for the production of urea.

As a result of technological advances in the treatment of gaseous steel mill by-products, the new plant is able to extract all of its raw materials—hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide—from gases piped from the adjacent Dominion Foundries & Steel Company mill.

The process not only supplies the basic ingredients for urea production, but leaves the gases, which are shipped back

—*Continued on page 65*

Monsanto Acquires Site In N. J. — Mum on Plans

Monsanto Chemical Company has acquired options on more than 650 acres of potential industrial property along the Delaware River in New Jersey.

The St. Louis, Mo., firm is not ready to say yet what its plans are for the property, but a company spokesman divulged that rail access and other problems are expected to be worked out at an early date.

'Wash 'n Dry' Improving; Chemical Industry Praised

"Wash and dry this garment in any way you please."

That ideal of the cotton industry is coming closer to fulfillment thanks to advances in chemical finishing, according to Nelson Getchell of the National Cotton Council.

Mr. Getchell had other good news to report at the fabrics maintenance conference that was held in Washington, D.C., last week.

A major advantage of chemically finished cottons, according to Mr. Getchell, who is manager of the council's utilization research section, is their "refreshability." He said authorities have agreed that removal of perspiration and body odor from any fabric requires hot water washing.

"Because wash and wear cottons are not thermoplastic and therefore not heat-sensitive, they can withstand a truly refreshing laundering," he said.

The Week's Price Changes

Copra, Copper Oxides, Cupric Chloride, Mint Oils Advanced. Mercury, Soybean Meal, Tin Straits, Vanilla Beans Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cedarwood oil, 11c. per lb. (p. 57).
Copper oxide, blk., 1½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Red, 90% and 99%, 1½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 62).
Cupric chloride, anhyd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 33).
Dihydrate, ½c. per lb. (p. 33).
Dry, cryst., ½c. per lb. (p. 33).
Lard, cash, 7/20c. per lb. (p. 62).
Lemongrass oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Peppermint oil, nat., 40c. per lb. (p. 57).
Redist., 15c. per lb. (p. 57).
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tallow, bleach., fancy, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Guaran., fancy, dms., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).

Prices Reduced

Benzyl salicylate, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Bromstyrol, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coconut oil, crude, N.Y., ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coriander oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Fefd., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Folic acid, 9c to 19c. per gram (p. 49).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 33).
Methylaniline, 7c. per lb. (p. 42).
Neomycin sulfate, tech., ½c. per gram (p. 49).
Sage oil, clary, $5 per lb. (p. 57).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 62).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Tin, Straits, ¾c. per lb. (p. 33).
Vanilla beans, Madagascar, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).
Mexican, cut or whole, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 13, 1959	Nov. 6, 1959	Nov. 14, 1958
111.71	111.77	109.48

Oil Men Told to Sell Energy

The oil industry should look on itself as a purveyor of portable energy, not just as a producer of oil and oil by-products. Further, it should be prepared to snap up new markets as they develop and to snatch old ones out of the hands of other industries. If this means that oilmen will be knocking on some chemical doors, with the intention of taking over, that's all right with Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

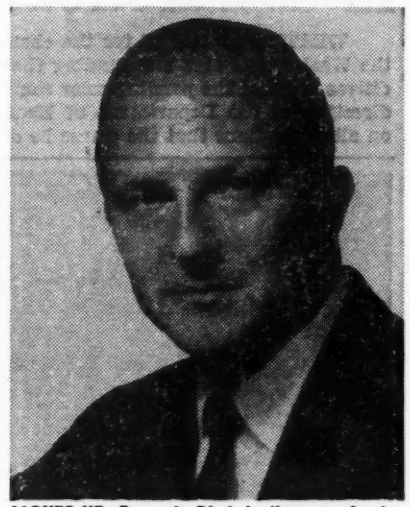
"Competition as a goad and as a spur seldom fails to produce good results, and I am sure that that is the case here," Mr. Greenewalt told oil men last week.

Cites duPont's Own Story

Addressing the final session of the American Petroleum Institute's annual meeting in Chicago, Mr. Greenewalt cited duPont's own history as proof that competition is a help rather than a hindrance, and that it aids most when a company is prepared to change with the times.

Recalling that for a century duPont was principally a producer of black powder, he said, "Not only by choice but by force of circumstance we began to see ourselves not as manufacturers of black powder but as manufacturing chemists. For us that was a happy development for had we continued in our traditional role we would

—*Continued on page 45*



MOVES UP: Peter A. Dimitri, director of sales for Sulphur Export Corporation, advanced to a vice-presidency. Ernest A. Graupner, formerly with Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, has joined Sulphur Export as another new vice-president.

Stauffer Plans to Build A New Research Center

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has completed plans to build a major research center at Richmond, Calif. It will be located on a ten-acre tract recently acquired by the company adjacent to the present Richmond plant and research laboratories.

Construction will get under way in January. Completion of an initial laboratory, to cost about $1.6 million, is scheduled for early 1961.

The existing research facilities at Richmond will be used to expand process development and pilot plant activities.

Dixon Stock on ASE

Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., is issuing 877,833 shares on common stock at $1 par value through the American Stock Exchange. The first block of 4,500 shares has been moved at a price of $12¾ per share, Dixon reports.

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ASSUMES HIGHER POST: A. X. Hiltgen, promoted to sales manager of the activated carbon division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. He succeeds G. J. Esselen (OPD, 11/9/59).

Grace Nitrogen Plant Due for an Expansion

Grace Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., is going to expand its nitrogen plant near Woodstock, Tenn., so that yearly ammonia tonnage will move up from 100,000 tons per year to more than 160,000 tons.

This expansion follows in the wake of an expansion of the urea section which doubled urea production during the fall of 1959. Originally, the capacity of the urea plant was 50,000 tons per year and the added facilities bring the total to 100,000 tons per year.

The added urea tonnage makes the plant the third largest in the United States and the fifth largest in the world, according to Grace headquarters in New York. The company says ammonia construction will get under way soon and it expects completion of the enlarged section by 1961.

The need for additional ammonia production was based on several considerations. When Grace doubled urea facilities it had to draw more heavily on an existing ammonia plant in order to supply the raw materials needed to make urea. Present ammonia facilities were taxed to capacity, causing the company to purchase ammonia from outside sources in order to keep the supply-demand picture in balance. Additionally, increasing consumption of ammonia for both industrial and fertilizer uses prompted the expansion of Grace's ammonia production capacity.

While contracts for this plant have not been let, an announcement will be made shortly concerning the engineering and construction firms that will build it. It is

—*Continued on page* 46

Soap, Syndet Sales Higher During Nine Months of '59

Soap and synthetic detergent sales set new records tonnagewise and dollarwise during the first nine months of 1959.

According to a report from the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, sales totaled 3,236,700,000 pounds valued at $830,222,000 during the period, up 4.7 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively, from the like period of 1958.

Synthetic detergent sales amounted to 2,423,099,000 pounds, valued at $586,071,000, an increase of 7.6 percent in pounds and 5.6 percent in dollars over the 1958 period.

Soap sales were 813,601,000 pounds, down 3.2 percent from the 1958 period. Dollarwise, soap sales amounted to $244,151,000, an increase of 5.2 percent.

FDA's Lawyers Win a Battle And Lipstick Men See an Omen In Fight on Colors Delisting

Food & Drug Administration lawyers, whose string of successes in their war on harmful coaltar colors has been the envy of the legal profession, have just added another feather to their caps. And toilet goods producers will be quick to get the message. If they hope to pace out the fight against delisting of seventeen D&C colors used in lipstick manufacture until congress passes general color legislation, they may have to dig a little deeper in their bag of legal tricks.

In an important ruling on issues that could very well parallel the cosmetic producers' fight against the coaltar color decertification order that becomes effective January 6, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals has just upheld the right of FDA to dismiss appeals from its delisting orders without hearings in spite of regulations which might state the contrary. The court's decision was unanimous.

A Protest Is Due

Toilet goods producers have indicated strongly that they plan to protest the delisting order and ask for a hearing. It hasn't been disclosed as yet, however, on what grounds they intend to appeal the order beyond the general comment that has been made that the FDA's contentions that the colors are not "harmless" is not realistic.

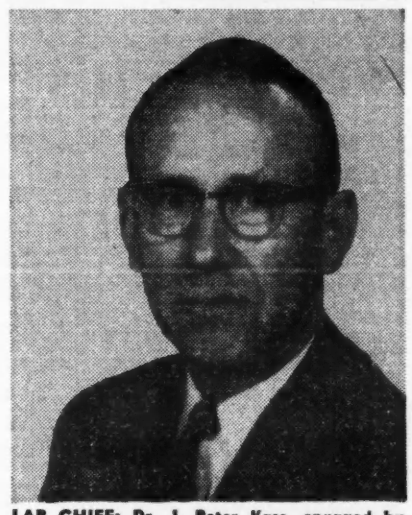
And therein may lie the difference between whether FDA will delay the effective date of its order for taking of testimony and rejecting the requests for hearings.

The decision of the eighth circuit court revolved around the delisting of FD&C yellows 1,2,3 and 4. FDA published a notice of its intentions to remove these colors from the approval list in January, 1957. The final order was issued in May of that year, with ninety days given interested persons to enter objections and request a hearing. Subsequently the issue as to the right of the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to delist colors found in laboratory tests not to be "harmless" came to a head and was settled by the Supreme Court in the Florida Citrus Exchange case.

FDA, meanwhile, held up action on the request for a hearing on its delisting order for the four coaltar yellows while the Citrus Exchange case was being adjudicated, and when the Supreme Court ruled for the government, FDA summarily dismissed the request for a hearing.

Dyestuffs & Chemicals, Inc., producer of yellows 3 and 4, protested this dismissal to the eighth circuit, claiming that the drug law "requires" that a hearing be held when requested upon the filing of objections. FDA violated this requirement of the law, it was argued, and the pro-

—*Continued on page* 35



LAB CHIEF: Dr. J. Peter Kass, engaged by Armour & Co., Chicago, as director of the central research laboratories, a newly-created position.

Carbon Black Projects Set for US and Italy

Phillips Petroleum Company has its hand in two new carbon black projects —one in the United States and the other in Italy. The American plant will produce 60 million pounds per year and the Italian installation 25 million.

The Bartlesville, Okla., petroleum concern revealed last week that its subsidiary, Phillips Petroleum Company, is planning to construct a new plant near Orange, Tex. Plant design has been completed and purchase of materials and equipment is under way. Completion is scheduled for the third quarter of 1960.

The parent company is being joined in the foreign venture by an Italian concern, Anic S.p.A. Together they will form an organization to be known as Phillips Carbon Black Italiana S.p.A., which will build and operate the plant.

The new Texas plant will produce both "Philblack O" and "Philblack I," trade names for special carbon black developed by Phillips.

Phillips takes credit for perfecting in 1942 the first high-quality, high-yield black made by a furnace process from oil. The demand for these blacks has resulted

—*Continued on page* 46

Linde Company Starts Liquid Hydrogen Output

Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has just put its new liquid hydrogen facility on stream at Tonawanda, N.Y.

According to Linde, substantial quantities of liquid hydrogen are now available for the first time in the northeastern United States.

The unit is rated to produce more than 25,000 liters per month, with less than two parts per million of impurities. Linde claims high parahydrogen content for the plant's output: 95 percent, as against a normal industry level of 25 percent.

Prime use of liquid hydrogen is as a missile fuel.

The Tonawanda facility is the precursor of a large-scale liquid hydrogen plant being built by Linde at Torrance, Calif., to provide the National Aeronautics & Space Administration and other users with tonnage quantities for missile application.

Nuodex Paint Drier Line To Be Made in Argentina

Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, has granted a license to Nuodex Argentina, S. A., to manufacture a complete line of paint driers and several specialty chemicals in the vicinity of Buenos Aires.

Nuodex Argentina was formed by Heyden Newport and a group of prominent English and Argentine businesmen, headed by Cyril Taylor, president of Rodrap, S. A., of Buenos Aires.

Polymers Zero In On '65 Paint Mart Of 880 MM Gals.

Other reports on last week's Chemical Market Research Association meeting in Chicago appear elsewhere on this page and on pages 3 *and* 7.

Producers of high polymers will have an 880-million-gallon coatings market to shoot at in 1965—430 million gallons of it in trade sales and the remaining 450 million gallons in industrial paints.

This is the golden-hued portrait of the future drawn for Chemical Market Research Association in Chicago last week by Dr. Maurice E. Bigelow of Allied Chemical Corporation's plastics and coal chemicals division.

Consumption of alkyd-based paints, Dr. Bigelow is convinced, will rise only moderately from 1958's 371 million gallons to a total of 440 million gallons six years hence. Nevertheless, he points out, this will translate into a 1965 alkyd resin binder business in the neighborhood of 580 million pounds.

Isophthalics May Augment Market

On top of this, he goes on to say, there's better than an outside chance that isophthalic-based alkyds can carve out a 70-million-gallon market in the exterior paint field.

Latex paint sales, he feels, will be around 130 million gallons in 1965. At a rate that he thinks will gradually decline to 1.5 pounds of binder resin per gallon of paint, this will mean some 200 million pounds of resin in '65.

Turning to phenolics, which are used mainly in varnishes, Dr. Bigelow notes that 1958 sales amounted to about 38 million gallons. About 15 percent of phenolics are used in trade sales and the remaining 85 percent go into industrial applications.

His forecast for 1965: a phenolic coatings market of 35 million gallons. One pound of resin is used to make each gallon of phenolic coating.

Epoxy-based paints, used almost exclusively in industrial applications, hit the 12.5-million-gallon mark last year. By '65, says Dr. Bigelow, the epoxy paint market will nearly double to 23 million gallons. This is equal to about 46 million pounds of epoxy resins.

Polyvinyl chloride coatings racked up sales of some 15 million gallons in 1958. Growth, he believes, will be slow "unless a satisfactory water system can be formulated."

He, therefore, predicts a PVC lacquer market of 20 million gallons in 1965, which will mean about 40 million pounds of resin business.

Although acrylic-based lacquers are

—*Continued on page* 65

Metal Hydrides in Deal With Australian Producer

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has joined with Australian Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., Melbourne, Australia, in a new research venture. The firms will cooperate in broadening the application of hydride chemistry in the paper and pulp field.

Under an agreement negotiated last week, the Massachusetts firm will be responsible for developing ideas submitted to it by the research laboratories of the Australian company.

The agreement provides for automatic cross-licensing on any patent secured through the joint research efforts, with option to license a third party through mutual consent. After a four-year period, Metal Hydrides will be free to license other companies.

Plastics, Petroleum Are Seen Living Side by Side

The plastics business, which has long trembled at the thought of being swallowed alive by an integrating petroleum industry, can stop trembling.

So says John W. LaBelle, assistant to the president of one of the country's big plastics concerns—Foster Grant Company, Leominster, Mass.

Speaking to the Chemical Market Research Association in Chicago last week, Mr. LaBelle conceded that petroleum firms will continue to show significant growth in the petrochemical field in the near future, but assured his listeners that this growth would not result in domination.

Mr. LaBelle said that there will always be non-integrated petroleum companies ready and willing to sell their by-product petrochemicals to existing plastics producers for the manufacture of monomers and polymers.

Moreover, he said, "the existing monomer and polymer producers have established customer relationships and proven records of satisfactory service" based on years of know-how in a complicated field that will not be easy to break."

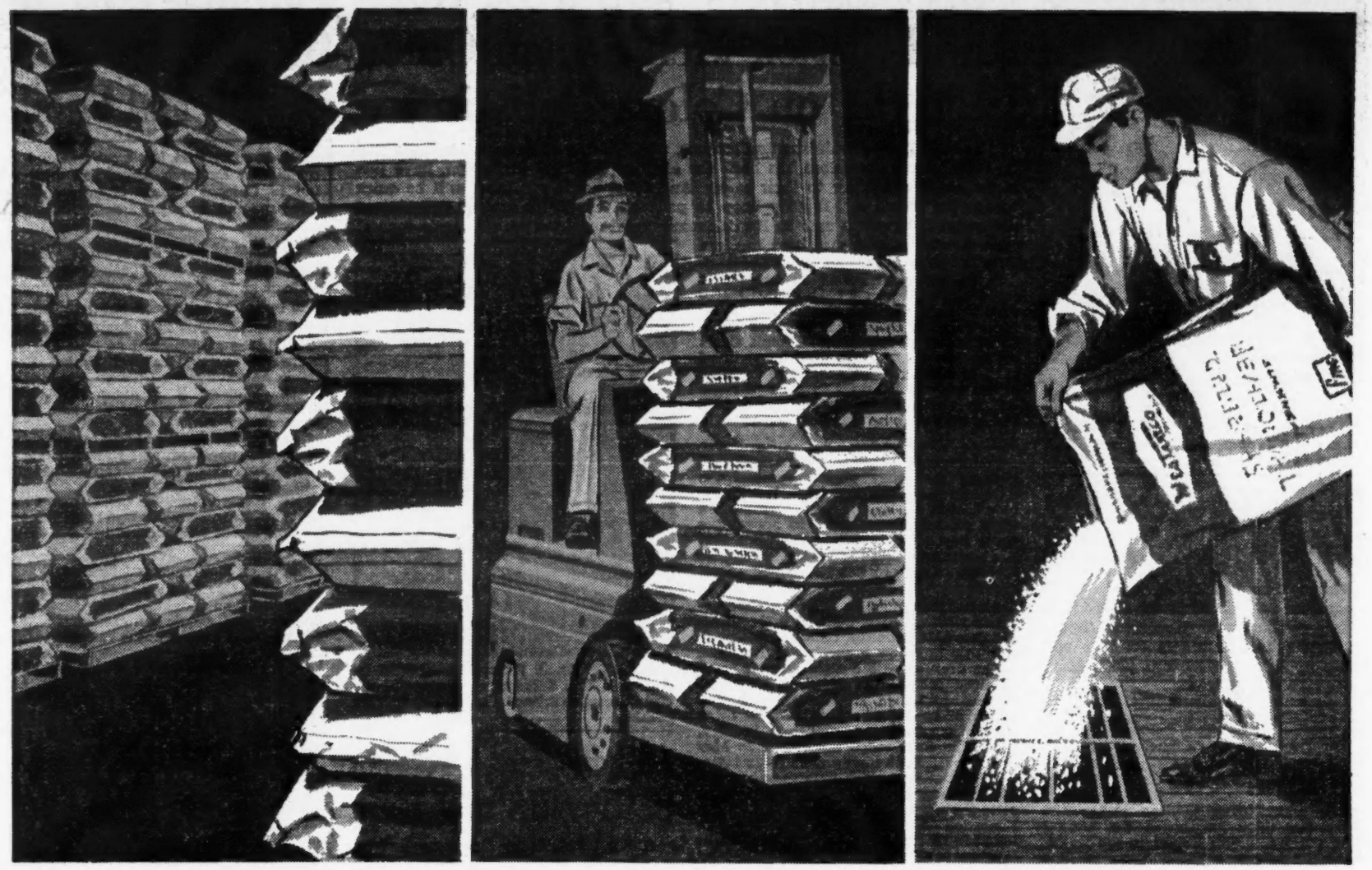
Reviewing the question of plastics industry integration, Mr. LaBelle pointed out that both the petroleum firm integrating forward and the molder integrating backward faced severe obstacles to success.

In the first case, he pointed to the complexity of higher quality specifications

—*Continued on page* 64

Other reports on last week's Chemical Market Research Association meeting in Chicago appear elsewhere on this page and on pages 3 *and* 7.

OPD'S QUARTERLY REPORT ON DYESTUFFS SALES NOW APPEARS ON THE EDITORIAL PAGE (PAGE 32 IN THIS ISSUE).



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Oilers Tackle Coalmen

The oil industry is fighting hard to frustrate plans of its cokeoven competitors to freeze oil and natural gas out of certain heating markets.

"New and different this time is the spirit behind the drive—the unity of the coal industry and its allies, the militancy of their effort, and the apparent determination to fight through to a victory for their side."

Speaking before a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago last week, that's how Frank M. Porter, API president, described the enemy's campaign to put across a national fuels policy bill in Washington.

What should petroleum men do about it? "The oil industry will fight," he said, "without hostility or resentment, without any thought of revenge, to protect itself and its customers from unjust restrictions."

Mr. Porter objected heatedly, but without resentment, to a recent charge made by a coal industry spokesman before a congression committee that the oil industry's opposition to a national fuels policy study amounted to "taking the fifth amendment."

He termed that "an ugly accusation," noting that to many it means racketeering and fraud.

"The oil industry does not and cannot object," he said, "to an open-minded, impartial study of the energy outlook and situation in the United States."

But, he indicated, the industry is strenuously opposed to a study which it believes is intended to serve no purpose other than to advance the interest of the coal industry.

Aside from the petroleum industry's stake in the matter, Mr. Porter

—*Continued on page 46*

Chemicals Are Likely to Go Well During 1960: OPD's Auchincloss

The year ahead looks good for chemical process materials. Sulfuric acid, undeterred by the 116-day standstill in steel, is on the way to hitting an all-time production high of 16.7 million tons this year. With settlement of the strike, output of that keystone chemical next year should climb well beyond the 17.5 million-ton mark. For caustic soda, borax and a host of other basic chemicals, a similarly bright future lies in store, according to William S. Auchincloss, editor and publisher of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER.

Weighing the overall chemical outlook for 1960 at a meeting of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade in New York last week, Mr. Auchincloss contended that that outlook could best be gauged by a close look at some eighteen basic chemicals.

A Logical Key

As Mr. Auchincloss sees it, the broad end-use pattern of such chemicals make them a logical key to the chemical busines future in general.

And the outlook they yield is a promising one. Finding that the plus signs far outnumber the minus ones for these chemicals, Mr. Auchincloss notes that the experts have predicted a 1960 sales total ranging between $27 billion and an astronomical $28.5 billion.

Chemical makers this year, he points out, should gather in a $25.5 billion bonanza, and that total looks remarkable to him only in contrast to the mere $11 billion worth of business done in the first postwar year of 1946.

Caustic soda, he says, will stage a great

—*Continued on page 54*

Naugatuck Has Big Plan For Little Tire Cracks

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company has a big plan for the little cracks in automobile tires.

The division is going to build a plant for full-scale production of a chemical that minimizes cracking in both sidewalls and treads. The unit will be located at the main plant in Naugatuck, Conn., and will be in operation before the end of 1960.

The product is "Flexzone 3-C" and is described as an antiozonant-antioxidant. Chemically it is N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylene diamine.

Western Research Group To Hear 'Fuel Cells' Talk

Fuel cells—described as a somewhat mystical and futuristic subject—will occupy the center of the stage at this month's meeting of the Western Chemical Market Research Group, scheduled to take place this Thursday (November 19) at the Marines Memorial Club in San Francisco, Calif.

Morris Eisenberg, head of the electrochemistry section of the Lockheed Missile & Space Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, will talk on "The Long Range Outlook for Fuel Cells."

Chemical Buyers to Meet

The Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has slated two midwinter conferences for early 1960. The midwestern and western divisions will meet January 27 and 28 at the Congress hotel in Chicago, while the eastern unit is scheduled to convene February 3 and 4 at the Commodore hotel in New York.

Robinson-Patman Step-Up Due And Chemical Men Are Alerted To Its Effects on Their Trade

The Federal Trade Commission is stepping up enforcement of the Robinson-Patman act. A special task force has just been established in the agency to explore methods and to recommend how the commission can best harness all its energies toward even more effective enforcement of the law, and to spell out procedures to accomplish this. New legislation on the subject does not appear to be on the agenda, but it is a possibility. Chemical men were alerted to the coming drive and its possible effect on them through a speech delivered by FTC chairman Earl W. Kintner last week before the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Mr. Kintner emphasized the two-fold purpose of the law to:

- Prevent unscrupulous buyers from abusing their economic power by exacting from suppliers price and other forms of discriminatory concessions.
- Prevent unscrupulous suppliers from attempting to gain an unfair advantage over their competitors by discriminating among competing buyers.

Hits Favored Prices

The statute forbids sellers to charge customers different prices where the requisite competitive effect is present. Also, promotional allowances, and other services and facilities must be made available to competing customers on proportionally equal terms.

Other provisions prohibit customers knowingly to induce or receive discriminatory prices, and outlaw the payment or acceptance of unearned brokerage fees.

Chairman Kintner indicated that the new enforcement drive will center on seeking greater voluntary cooperation from businessmen by a better understanding of the law's intent.

The task force might consider the feasibility of staff guides showing what is legal or illegal, based on its case decisions, as a means of creating better understanding and more compliance with the law, it was explained.

However, the commissioner emphasized the agency is not retrenching from its policy of vigorously enforcing the Robinson-Patman act by formal actions. On the contrary, it was stated, the recommendations of the task force, if adopted, will supplement the existing program of vigorous law enforcement.

"Despite difficulties of marginal interpretations of the Robinson-Patman act's provisions and their application to complex and constantly changing business situations," Mr. Kintner said, "the basic concepts of the act can be under-

—*Continued on page 44*

TAKES ON NEW DUTIES: Benjamin Friedland, named acting general manager of the Ozalid Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. He had been assistant general manager. The appointment follows the resignation of Walter A. Hensel as vice-president of the parent company and general manager of Ozalid.

Produce Exchange to Open New Quarters Next Monday

The New York Produce Exchange is set to move to its traditional location at the foot of Manhattan in a new thirty-story skyscraper. The new quarters will be officially opened Monday morning (November 23) by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, jr., of New York.

The day's ceremonies will conclude with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel where Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York will be guest of honor.

For the past two years, while the new building has been under construction, the exchange has occupied temporary quarters at 42 Broadway.

Plastics Use to Triple In Containers by 1965

Other reports on last week's Chemical Market Research Association meeting in Chicago appear on pages 3 and 5.

Containers show promise of providing a 1965 market for 250 million pounds of plastics. So said Clive Eustace of Plax Corporation last week to the Chemical Market Research Association in Chicago.

Mr. Eustace believes that the major part of this plastics growth—nearly threefold from the 91 million pounds consumed by the container industry in 1958—will stem from increased bottle applications.

Rigid molded containers (boxes, baskets, trays, vials, jars, cups, tubs, etc.), he says, use more plastics today than any other segment of the container field. He

—*Continued on page 36*

Staley Gets Feed Patent

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has just been granted a patent on its soybean hull-molasses animal feed mixture. Marketing and promotion of the product has been under way in several midwestern states for some time, Staley says.

Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Sheraton Palace hotel, San Francisco, December 6-10.

Asphalt Institute, technical and executive meetings, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., November 30-December 3.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (midwestern and western divisions), Congress hotel, Chicago, January 27-28; midwinter conference (eastern division), Commodore hotel, New York, February 3-4.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, fall luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 30.

Food Additives Conference, sponsored by Food & Drug Administration and Food Law Institute, Department of Health, Education and Welfare auditorium, Washington, D. C., November 16-17.

Interstate Oil Compact Commission, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, December 3-5.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, mid-winter meeting, Statler Hilton hotel, New York, November 24.

National Association of Manufacturers, annual congress of American industry, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 2-4.

Oil Trades Association of New York, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 20.

Packaging Institute, annual packaging forum, Statler Hilton hotel, New York, November 16-18.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7-9; central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10.

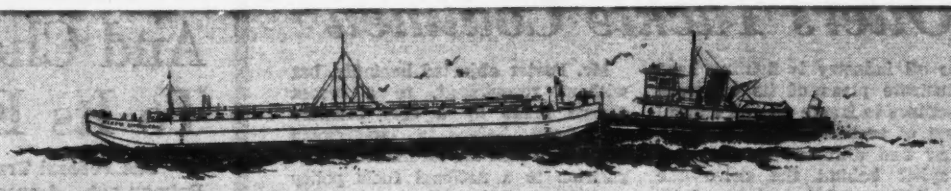
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, installation luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 19.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 2.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 2-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New York, December 2.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1.



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Nov. 13 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

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56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd .... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld, lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld.... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .2949- .3050
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .3049- .3050
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .2649- —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kube No 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .. lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls, same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter t.p.s. bots. NF, bots ..... lb 2.75 3.45
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao kgs. ..... lb. .99 - .70
powd. kgs. ..... lb .80 —
Aloin USP bbls. dms. kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium gran, bgs, works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l, works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works.... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1000
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .60½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dms., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide tech., paste, dms., frt alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 6.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ..ton.86.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ..ton.88.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.89.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8 65 -12.05
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145 .2245

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
		dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	E	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
		Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
approx.	approximately	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
artif.	artificial	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	I &a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
		lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cps.	centipoises			t.w.	tank wagons
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point		
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
d-	dextro	nat.	natural		
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral	W.	west
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white
dl-	dextrolaevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bromide NF dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .46 • —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 7.75 • 8.20
USP, gran. fib dms. ..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb. .77 • —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .45 • —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 • —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 • 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 • .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 • —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 • —
single fib. dms., works .. lb. 1.24 • —

Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ..ton.66.00 • —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.66.00 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis.lb. .29½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse .100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 • —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V. bbls. dms lb. .46 • —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- .37
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 • —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton.35.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 • —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 • —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... ton 56.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 • 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald..100% basis ton.160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l works lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 • .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis .... lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.90
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic. bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic. dms lb.17.50 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb.15.00 • —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 • 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 • 5.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .20 • .20¼
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • .16¼
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt, alld. E ... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .43 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 • —
dms., t.c.l., works..... lb. .70 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 • —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms..... lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 • 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms..... lb. .73 • 1.08
Amyris oil, dms ..... lb. 1.50 • 1.90
Anethole, tech., dms. ..... lb. .92 • 1.00
USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.12 • —
Angelica root, bls. ..... lb .90 • 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots ..... lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots..... lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 • —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 • 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .22 • —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .19 • —
Anisic aldehyde, dms..... lb. 1.55 • 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 • —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 • —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 • —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., t.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .26 • —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2¢ higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd ... lb. .23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .24 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 • —
pails, t.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls .... lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz lots oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .70 • 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29½- —
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .34½- —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..... lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 • 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 • —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 • —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 • —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. ....lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., t.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls. ..... lb 2.85 • —
Asafetida gum, cns..... lb. .36 • .40
Powd., bbls., dms ..... lb .75 • .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.86.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.75.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.71.00 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.61.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.50.00 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.43.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.41.00 • —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo.10.00 • —
10 kilo dms. ..... kilo.10.35 • —
5-kilo dms. ..... kilo.10.75 • —
1-kilo bottle ..... kilo.11.00 • —
500-gram bottle ..... kilo.11.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 • —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.86.50 • —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 • —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 • —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 • —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 • —

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL (AMP)
CSC's Economical Emulsifier

AMP AMP AMP CSC
AMP AMP AMP AMP
AMP AMP AMP AMP
AMP AMP AMP AMP
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the emulsifier* for
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*as fatty acid soap

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surface-active agents, detergents and vulcanization accelerators for rubber

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR CSC AMP

Neutral Equivalent	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by Wt., max.	0.8%
Distillation Range	156°C-177°C
below 161°C. max.	10%
above 168°C. max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile Matter by Weight, max.	0.005%

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CSC

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09¼ -	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy.	gal.	09½ -	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	ton	21 00 -	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tank wagon refy	ton	20.00 -	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz	5 75	6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots	oz	5.25	5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif. cns	lb	2.25	3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units		65 -	—
		70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs	lb	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms	lb	4.50	—
Barbital sodium NF dms	lb	4 75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	111.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	ton	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	176.00	—
bgs. t.c.l. works	ton	196 00	—
Barium chloride NF cryst., 100 lb dms	lb	22 -	—
Tech. cryst bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs		7 00 -	—
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.00 -	—
Barium chromate bgs. frt. equald	lb	.8	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Barium hydrate cryst bgs. c.l. t.l., frt equald	ton	208 00 -	—
bgs. t.c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton	218 00 -	—
Barium monohydrate 99% bgs. c.l frt equald 100 lbs		11 25 -	—
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		11 75 -	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls c.l. t.l. dlvd	lb	16 -	—
bbls t.c.l. t.l. dlvd	lb	17 -	—
Barium oxide grd., dms. c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton	275 00 -	—
dms. t.c.l., t.l. frt equald,	ton	285 00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald	lb	20 -	—
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt alld.	lb	41 -	—
ctns. t.c.l. same basis	lb	42	46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray 100-lb dm.	lb	19½ -	—
Barium sulfide dms. c.l. works	ton	100.00	—
dms. t.c.l., works	ton	110 00	—
Barytes southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton	25 00 -	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton	25 00	—
white water-grd., paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis	ton	55 00	55.25
paper bgs. ex whse. New York	ton	79 85	—
Battery acid cbys c.l works E 100 lbs		2 35	—
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs		2 65	10 95
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	7 00	10 00
Bay oil (see Puerto Rican 50-55% cns	lb	2.25	2.75
55-60% cns	lb	2 50	3 05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	2.25 -	—
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.55
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.53 -	.55
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.58	Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	.55	Nom.
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.59	Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, brieks 100-lb cns			71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.63 -	.70
yellow, bricks 100-lb. cns	lb.	.59 -	.61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.53 -	.60
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb	25 -	—
Belladonna root, bls	lb	23 -	—
Bentonite dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. mines	ton	14 00 -	—
imp Italian white high gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	95.20 -	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	98 00 -	—
Imp., Italian, white low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	93.40 -	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	97 16 -	—
Benzal chloride cbys., works	lb	.22 -	1.05
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.20 -	1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.47 -	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.48 -	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.31 -	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.31 -	—
Chicago district	gal.	.31 -	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.31 -	—
tanks, works:			
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.31 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.31 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.31 -	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31 -	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.31 -	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.31 -	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.31 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.31 -	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.31 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.31 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.31 -	—
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks,	gal.	.31 -	.40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	gamma unit-lb.	.00825 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	gamma unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.00825 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	gamma unit-lb.	.009 -	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19 -	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21 -	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21 -	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.30 -	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55 -	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40 -	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48 -	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld	lb.	.37 -	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48 -	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50 -	—

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum Sumatra cs.	lb.	.33	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.65
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2.25 -	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald	lb.	.21 -	—
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald	lb.	.23 -	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22 -	—
cbys., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb	.21 -	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. 6lb dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzoyl peroxide, USP, 6-lb dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.08	1.18
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.58 -	.70
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58 -	.60
Tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	47½ -	.65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.68 -	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22½ -	.25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	23½ -	25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21 -	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30 -	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate cns	lb	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.25	—
Benzyl propionate bots	lb	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.50 -	1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots.	lb	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberin bisulfate cns	lb.	48.50 -	—
Berberine hydrochloride bots	lb.	48.50 -	—
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns.	lb.	12.60 -	14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00 -	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11 -	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.65 -	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb.	2.25 -	—
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms.	lb.	2.08 -	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42 -	—
Bismuth oxychloride 25-lb dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.42 -	—
Bismuth subcarbonate USP dms.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.15 -	—
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms	lb	5.37 -	—
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.65 -	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	3.50 -	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb	4.22 -	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld	lb.	29½ -	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
bgs., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
Blackberry root bark bls.	lb	.50 -	.55
Black haw root bark bls.	lb	.63 -	.65
Black haw tree bark bls.	lb	.45 -	.50

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton	145 00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton	155 00	—
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse	ton	195 00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton.		5.00 -	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton.		5.50 -	—
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms	lb	1.90	2.55
Peruvian, dms.	lb	1.80	2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb	1.75	—
Resinated bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	.22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton.	75.00 -	—

Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).

Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).

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USS TRADEMARK

Borax—Calcium Carbonate

Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 9.70
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —

Boric acid, tech., anhyd, 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l., works, ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —

Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz 1.50 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .75 - .80

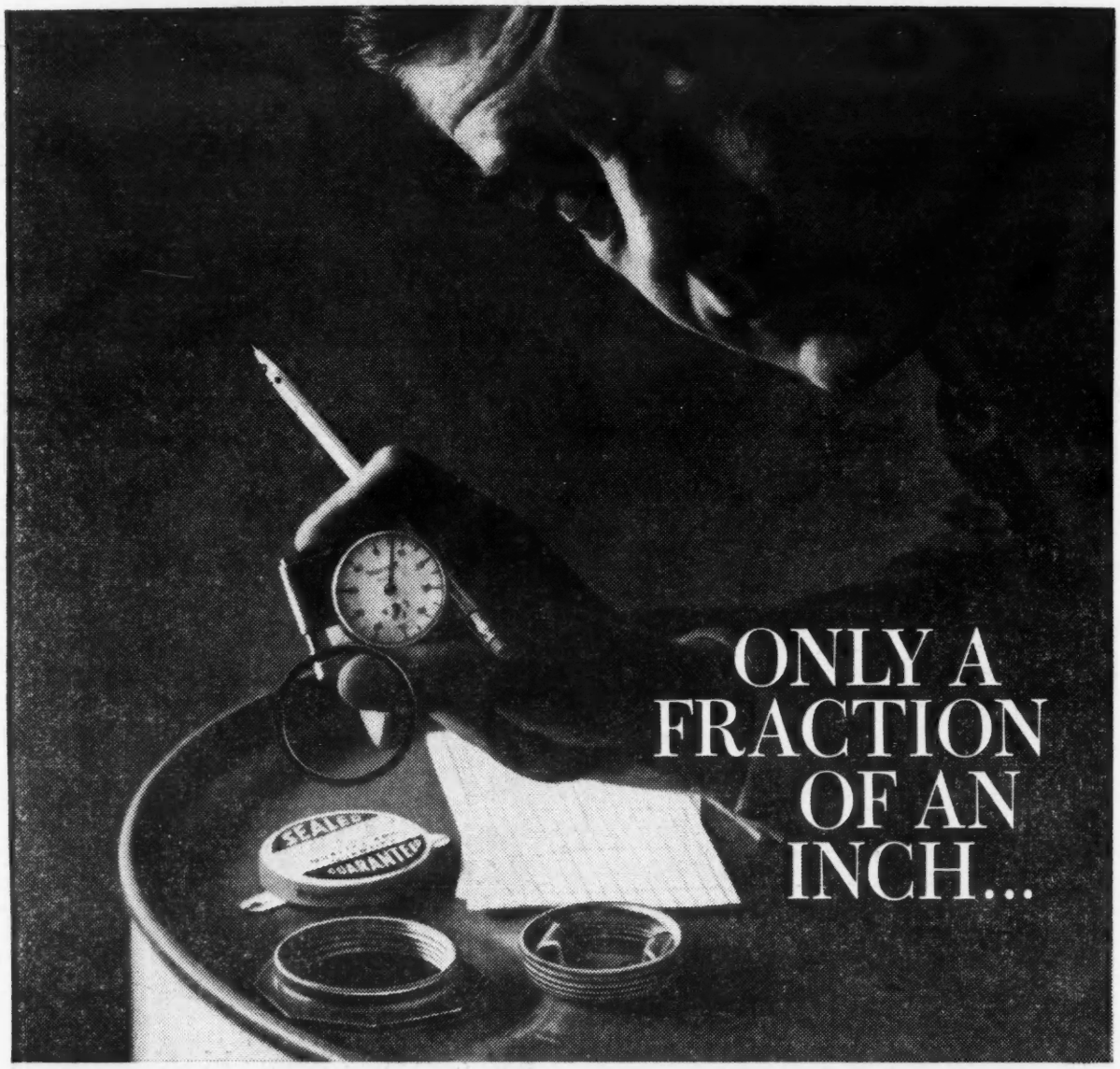
BROWN PIGMENTS
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol sec-synthetic, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol tert-synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride dms. c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi lb .27¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

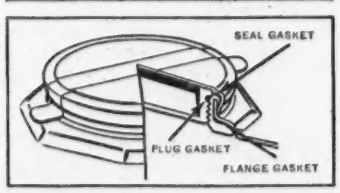
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls, frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies lb 1.58 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb 1.80 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade bbls., same basis lb 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, dark shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.52 - —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 —
Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 -187.50



...but the measure of security in a closure!

The Tri-Sure® gasket—so small—yet so vital to a safe, sure sealing. For the plug gasket in a Tri-Sure closure fits perfectly, is locked in securely between the flange and the plug. And there's even more gasket protection in a Tri-Sure closure. The flange gasket gives complete *inside* protection; the gasket in the crimped-on Tab Seal® gives further insurance against seepage, leakage and contamination—gives extra *outside* protection! Remember, each gasket in a Tri-Sure closure is an impenetrable barrier in itself. All three together guarantee complete, absolute protection—both inside and out! Remember, too, Tri-Sure plug gaskets are made to provide maximum compression set resistance . . . to resist deterioration . . . to withstand extremes in temperature while still retaining original volume and consistency. And when ordering reconditioned drums, be sure to specify new genuine Tri-Sure plug gaskets. Only Tri-Sure gaskets fit so securely . . . so perfectly. Only Tri-Sure gaskets give such complete protection! So protect your product—wherever it goes—whether to Nome or Nairobi. For Tri-Sure closures seal your product—with surety!



Tri-Sure CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC. 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. • CHICAGO, ILL. • LINDEN, N.J. • NILES, OHIO
CANADA • AUSTRALIA • MEXICO • BRAZIL

Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%; paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald. ton.12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran. dms lb .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.93 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
AA, 150-lb. dm. ton lb. .73½- —
Calcium hydride lump dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more. kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton.86.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns. l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X powd. 100-lb dms.lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms lb .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Caproic acid, dms. lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - .34½
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color heads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —

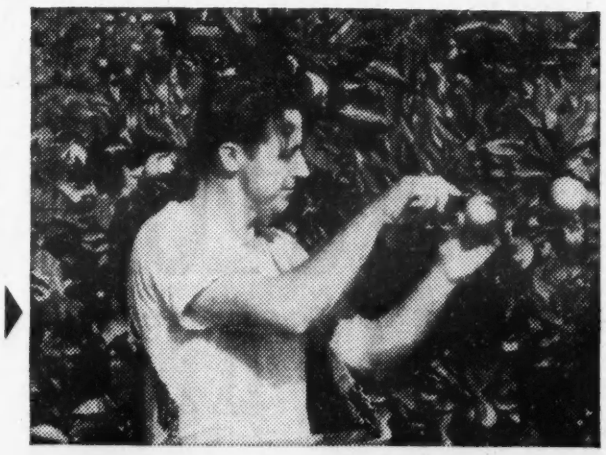
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.40.00 -47.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .75
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .94 - .95
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86

Carnauba wax, North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .54 - —

Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .21¾- .22¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell oil, treated dms., c.l., Newark N J lb 22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb 23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb 25 - —
Cassella acid dms. frt alld. 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb 30 - —
"B," bls. lb 29 - —
"C," bls. lb 28 - —
Korintje "A" bls. lb 29 - —
"B," bls. lb 28½ - —
"C," bls. lb 27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil dom. blown dms. c.l. lb .2550- —
dms., t.c.l. lb 2650 - —
dehydrated bodied, dms. c.l. lb 2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb 2850- —
tanks lb 2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb 2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb 2660- —
tanks lb 2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. 2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb 2850- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb 2250- —
tanks lb .1950- —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...

LAUNCH A NEW TREND IN PACKAGING—Thanks to Hi-fax®, Hercules high-density polyethylene, major light-duty, liquid detergent manufacturers are now switching to modern plastic bottles. Consumer preference for plastic has long been known—these bottles are more attractive, have a luxurious "feel", can be appealingly colored. And, of course, they are unbreakable. The switch to plastic had to wait for the development of Hi-fax, high-density polyethylene, the first material able to meet the strict standards of quality set by the detergent industry. Illustrated is the new Hi-fax container used for ***Trend***, a product of Purex Corporation, Ltd., 9300 Rayo Ave., South Gate, Calif.



IMPROVE CITRUS YIELD—A new material developed by Hercules now offers economical mite control for citrus crops. Now recommended in Florida, Delnav controls many types of mites, does away with the necessity of using expensive combinations of miticides and long waiting periods before harvest. Delnav is another addition to Hercules' growing list of chemicals for agriculture.

HERCULES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

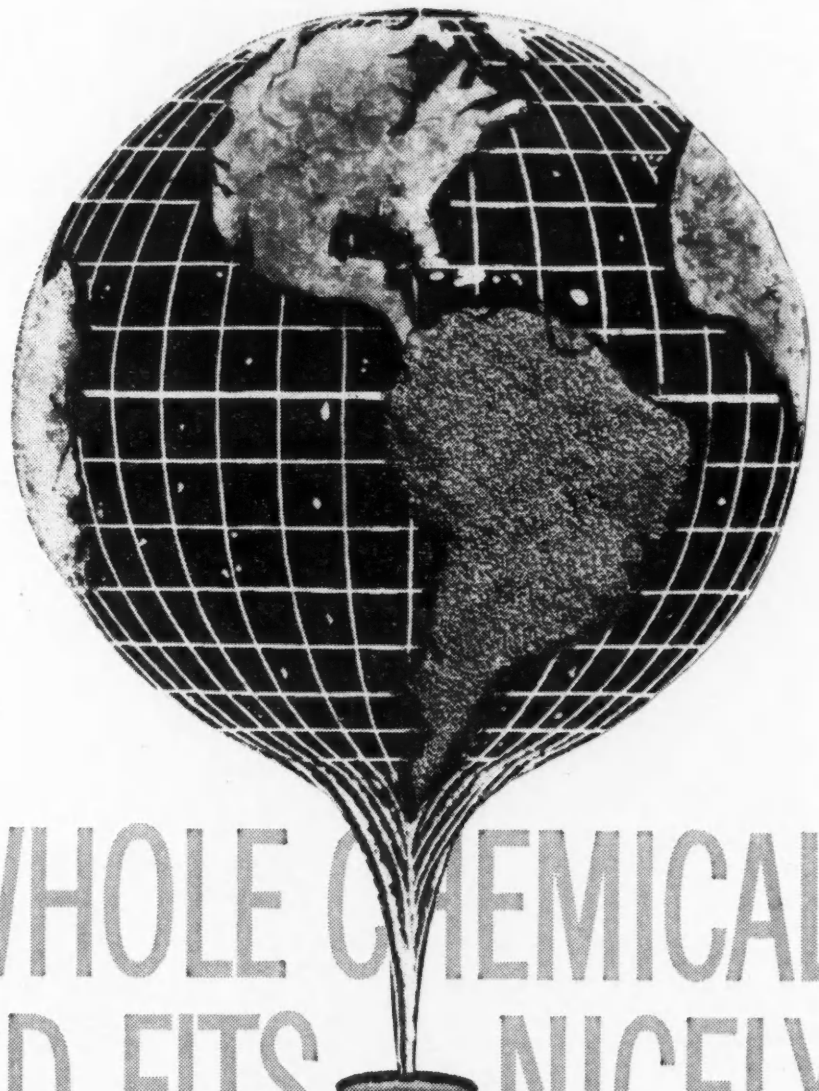
859-8

Castor oil, dom., No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17½- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split dms. lb. 37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace bgs, c.l. works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum nat, cns. lb 5.25 - —
Syn, cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub, dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nom.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .62 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more dlvd, E. lb. .35 - .45

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs, dlvd, E lb. .598 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content bgs, dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure high vis, bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis lb .59 - —
Cerium chloride 46% dms dlvd lb 25 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots dlvd lb 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns, c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .41½- —
fib, cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —

Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .46½- —
fib, cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs, c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls, frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms, l.c.l, 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - —
Clarified, dms.., c.l., frt. alld—lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms, l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms, l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb 23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. 24½ - —
tech, flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb 19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. 20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. frt alld. lb. 75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd, dlvd, E, 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd, dlvd, E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 100 lbs., frt alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls, 100 lbs, same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms, ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd bots. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.95 - 5.55
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots, lb. .30¼- .31



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VULCAN CONTAINERS INC., *Bellwood, Illinois, Phone: LInden 4-5000* DR-119

Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l.	lb.	.27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.		
Citronella oil Ceylon, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.05
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.80 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots.	lb.	13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton	8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated bgs, c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00 -45.75
lump bulk, Atl port	net-ton.	29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00 -12.00
Georgia bgs, l.c.l. works	ton.	15.50 - —
Clay China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse	ton	35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton	20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	50.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse	net-ton.	60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18 —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.19 - —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19 - —
New York	gal.	.19 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.6 tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt alld.	lb	2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.42½ —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms	lb.	2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.30 - 1.30
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½- —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).		
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.		
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works	gal.	.17 - —
Coaltar, refd. resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39 - —
tanks works	gal.	.20½- —
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works	ton	44.00 - —
Carbon and indust, bulk, works	ton	44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works	ton.	40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works	ton	48.00 - —
Roofing, 140 155°F, Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works	ton.	41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).		
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.71½- —
Liq., 6% Co. dms.	lb.	.57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier	lb.	1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd	lb.	.48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R	lb.	1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis.	lb.	1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.		
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd	lb	1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms, dlvd	lb.	.64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .70
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York,	lb.	.19¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.17¼- —
refd., deodorized, dms	lb.	.26 - .27
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30½- .33
tanks	lb.	.28 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.31½- .34
tanks	lb.	.29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.08¼- .08¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½- —
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75 - —
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22 - .24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.43¼- 46
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works,	lb.	.31 - .31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619 - —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld	lb.	.26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾- .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.49¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works		12.75 -13.00
bgs., l.c.l., works		100 lbs.13.25 -15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works		100 lbs.24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works		100 lbs.24.75 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works		100 lbs.29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works		100 lbs.31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms	lb	2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	240.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	235.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.00 -10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08 - —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11⅛- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1686- .1710
tanks	lb.	.1486- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).		
Cortisone acetate, USP kilo or more	gram.	1.15 - 1.20
Costus oil, bots.	oz	6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	65.00 -66.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.09¼- .09½
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09⅛ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.0890- —
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09⅛- —
Cottonseed oil, foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04½- —
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.14½- .14¾
tanks	lb.	.12½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb	16¾ .19¼
tanks	lb	14¼ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).		
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots chys.	lb	3.05 3.28
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted	gal.	.24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 - —
tanks, same basis	gal	38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar		
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).		
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd in Metropolitan area	lb	1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys, dms, same basis	lb	1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l. works	lb.	.0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0743- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0460- —

Naugatuck LATEX

?

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- excellent application properties?
- alkali resistance?
- grease, oil, and solvent resistance?
- permeability to moisture vapor?
- soap and water brush cleaning?
- resistance to lifting by auto tires?
- good adhesion?
- ease of cleaning?

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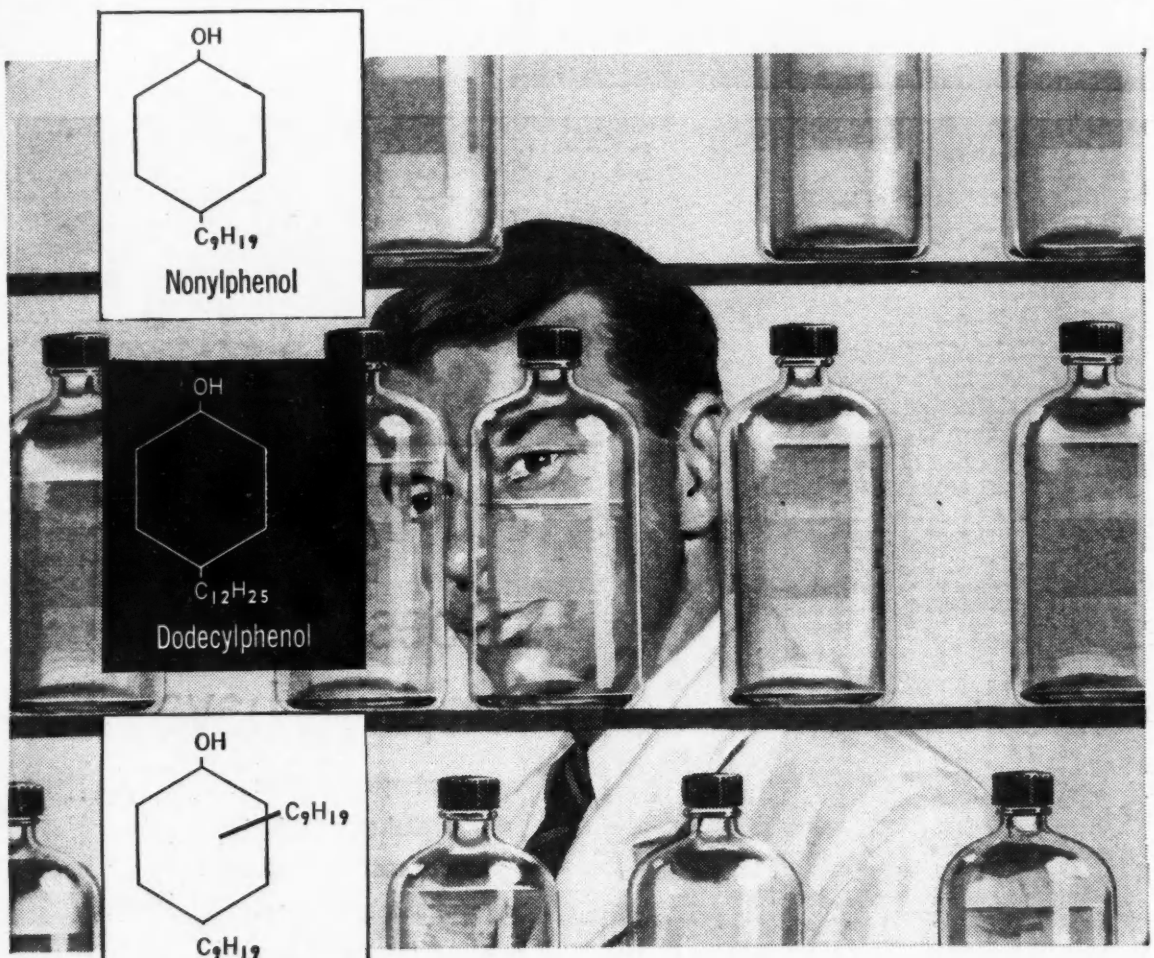
Cresol—Di-Sec-Amyl Phenol

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.16½	- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	- —
USP non-ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb	18	- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	19	- —
tanks same basis	lb	16	- —
m-Cresol 95-98% dms c.l., works	lb	60	- —
dms., t.c.l. works	lb	61	- —
m-p-Cresol 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.18	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.19	- —
tanks same basis	lb	16	- —
2,97% 2 C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	20	- —
o-Cresol 30.5°C m.p and over, ret. dms c.l., frt equald	lb	.17	- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.15	- —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.16½	- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.17½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.14½	- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	.17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.14	- —
o-Cresol, 25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.13	- —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	72	- —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb	1.86	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	gal	1.35	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	- —
tanks, same bassi	gal.	1.15	- —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l. same basis	gal	1.20	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	- —
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	- —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms or more	gal	1.03½	- —
less than 50 dms., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more, t.c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00	- —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25	- —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb	1.00	- —
Powd., cs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks works	lb.	.11	- —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.30	- —
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31	- —
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	- —
Cumin seed oil, bots. cns.	lb.	15.50	-17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract	ton.	57.00	- —
pulv., 21% N bgs. works, unit-ton		2.85	- —
Cyanamide, indust grade bgs. c.l., works	ton.	75.00	- —
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	- —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works	ton.	120.00	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	- —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	1.02	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.10	- —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies	gal.	.77	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.55	- —
98%, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works,	lb.	.62¼	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.66½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E	lb.	.28½	- —
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis,	lb.	.29½	- —
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.26	- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.34¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.31	- —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.49	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.47	- —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works,	cyl.	48.00	- —
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	- —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots,	gal.	.42	- —
cyls., 100-gal lots	gal.	.41	- —
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	- —
Cypress oil, bots.	lb.	5.30	- —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	- —
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	- .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.43	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	- .52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	- —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.48	- .52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	- —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.14¼	.16¼
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09½
black, bold bgs	lb.	.14½	.16½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.12¼	.13½
unscraped bgs.	lb.	.13	.14¼
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½	.16
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10
Siam, cs.	lb.	.30	.33
Singapore No. 1, bgs	lb.	.36	.41
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.28	.32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
fib. dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.46	.48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
bgs., smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.25	- —
fib dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26	- —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.			
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.43½	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41	- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
Perfume grade, bots	lb	1.75	2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)			
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.55	- .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	53.00	- —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	66.25	-71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l.	ton.	74.35	- —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices			
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10	- .12
Neutral, bbls.	lb.	.21	- .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD 17, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.53½	- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.72	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- .83
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies	gal.	.70½	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	- .80
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53	- —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	- —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- .82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	- —
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	.80¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.53½	- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	- —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.71	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- .82
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	- —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70½	- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.75½	.81¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher			
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.			
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb.	15.00	-17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms	lb	6.50	- —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	9.38	- —
paper bgs., t.c.l	100 lbs	9.53	- —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.22	- —
paper bgs., t.c.l	100 lbs.	9.37	- —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12	- —
paper bgs., t.c.l	100 lbs	9.27	- —
white, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	8.96	- —
paper bgs., t.c.l	100 lbs.	9.11	- —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher			
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	8.80	- —
bgs., t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.95	- —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb.	dms.	100 lbs.	14.70 - —
100-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	15.20	- —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.80	- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse.	100 lbs.	7.95	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.19¾	- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.30	4.59
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	- —



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Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.98½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.00	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
o-Dianisidine dry, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.93	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.94	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.91	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd	lb.	.65	—
t.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68	—
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.65	—
t.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.68	1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.57	
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54	
Dibutyl fumarate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl maleate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.73	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.12	—
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis,	lb.	.14½	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks works	lb.	.03	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.46½	—
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.26	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.85	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.90	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47½	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.71	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l. works	lb.	.19½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	—
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	2.30	—
5-44 dm lots, works	lb.	2.35	—
1-4 dm lots, works	lb.	2.40	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots, 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Digitoxin, USP bots	gram	4.75	—
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l. t.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
bgs. t.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.04	.041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk.	gram	.04	.041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more	lb.	1.11	—
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs.	lb.	1.15	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals.,	lb.	.25	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50¼	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots, dms	lb.	3.25	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.35	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes	lb.	.68½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
ret. dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.38	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35¼	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—

What Blockson Service Means

In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies... you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

This is ordinary routine at Blockson, but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

Such routine promptness in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
- Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
- Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
- Sodium Polyphos*
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Fluoride
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer
- C-29 Sequestering Agent
- Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
- Hydrofluoric Acid
- Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.

Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. frt alld	lb	75	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls divd E of Rockies	lb	1.56	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 3c higher W of Rockies			
m Dinitrobenzene, 89 C., dms	lb.	.26	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.17¼	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, frt alld, E	lb.	.17	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.41	—
2,4 Dinitrotoluene oily dms.	lb	11	—
Refd. 61 C. dms	lb	23	—
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works	lb	42½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	43½	—
tanks, works	lb	40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., works	lb	61¼	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	62¼	—
tanks works divd.	lb	.59¼	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb	.30	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. divd E	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., divd E	lb.	.41	—

Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l. divd New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.85	.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher.			
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.134	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114	—
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher			

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, divd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, divd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	3.80	- 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	- 4.35
No. 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots divd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	13.05	-12.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract divd. No.

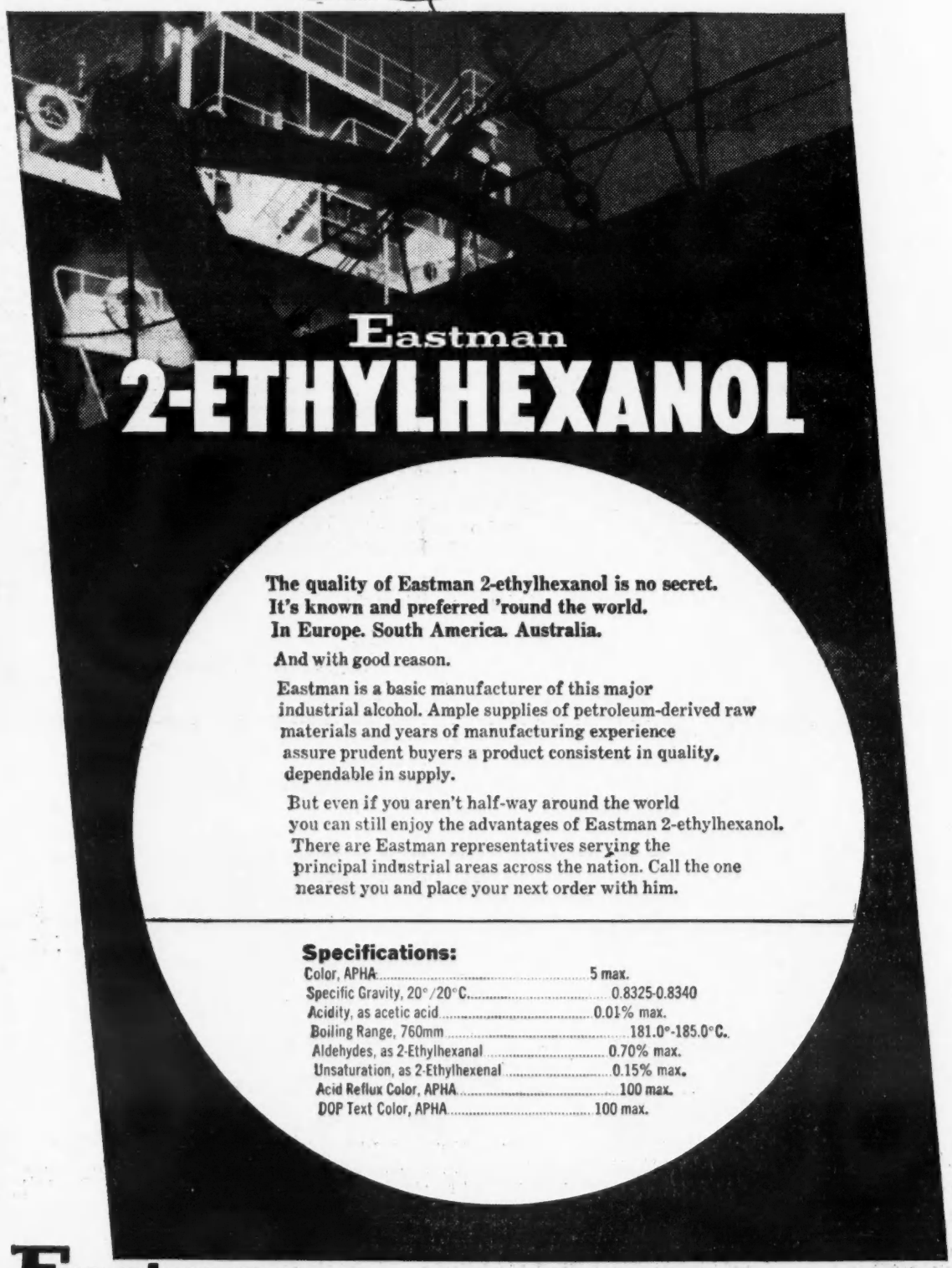
11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.70	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	—
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb	1.52	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb	.73	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb	1.47	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb	.79	—
15575	Orange RR	lb	.94	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb	1.53	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	1.07	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb	1.16	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb	1.39	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb	1.20	—
17590	Brown PG	lb	3.00	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb	1.05	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.55	—
18963	Fast Yellow 2G	lb	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.37	—
21010	Brown RX, conc	lb	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb	1.43	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb	.93	—
22610	Blue 2B extra conc.	lb	1.53	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc	lb	1.80	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc	lb	3.11	—
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.75	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb	2.19	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc	lb	1.91	—
27075	Neutral black 2B conc	lb	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb	2.08	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb	2.48	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	—
30045	Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26	—
30295	Green BY conc.	lb	1.02	—
35660	Brown B	lb	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb	1.76	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B conc.	lb	4.78	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb	2.25	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
53185	Black, GXCF conc.	lb.	.38	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums divd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb	6.13	—
	Spirit black RB	lb	3.89	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078 V	lb	1.25	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	45	—
Select, bundles	lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., divd	lb	3.35	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.85	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,	oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms.,	oz.	.60	.60
Powd., dms.	oz.	.60	.60
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.27	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots. 100 gram lots	gram	.58	—
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	1.50	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	54.75	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.18	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½	—
85-88%, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb	.16¼	—
tanks, divd	lb	.12¼	—
99% dms., c.l., divd.	lb	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb	.17	—
tanks, divd.	lb	.13	—



The quality of Eastman 2-ethylhexanol is no secret.
It's known and preferred 'round the world.
In Europe. South America. Australia.

And with good reason.

Eastman is a basic manufacturer of this major industrial alcohol. Ample supplies of petroleum-derived raw materials and years of manufacturing experience assure prudent buyers a product consistent in quality, dependable in supply.

But even if you aren't half-way around the world you can still enjoy the advantages of Eastman 2-ethylhexanol. There are Eastman representatives serving the principal industrial areas across the nation. Call the one nearest you and place your next order with him.

Specifications:

Color, APHA	5 max.
Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C.	0.8325-0.8340
Acidity, as acetic acid	0.01% max.
Boiling Range, 760mm	181.0°-185.0°C.
Aldehydes, as 2-Ethylhexanal	0.70% max.
Unsaturation, as 2-Ethylhexenal	0.15% max.
Acid Reflux Color, APHA	100 max.
DOP Text Color, APHA	100 max.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

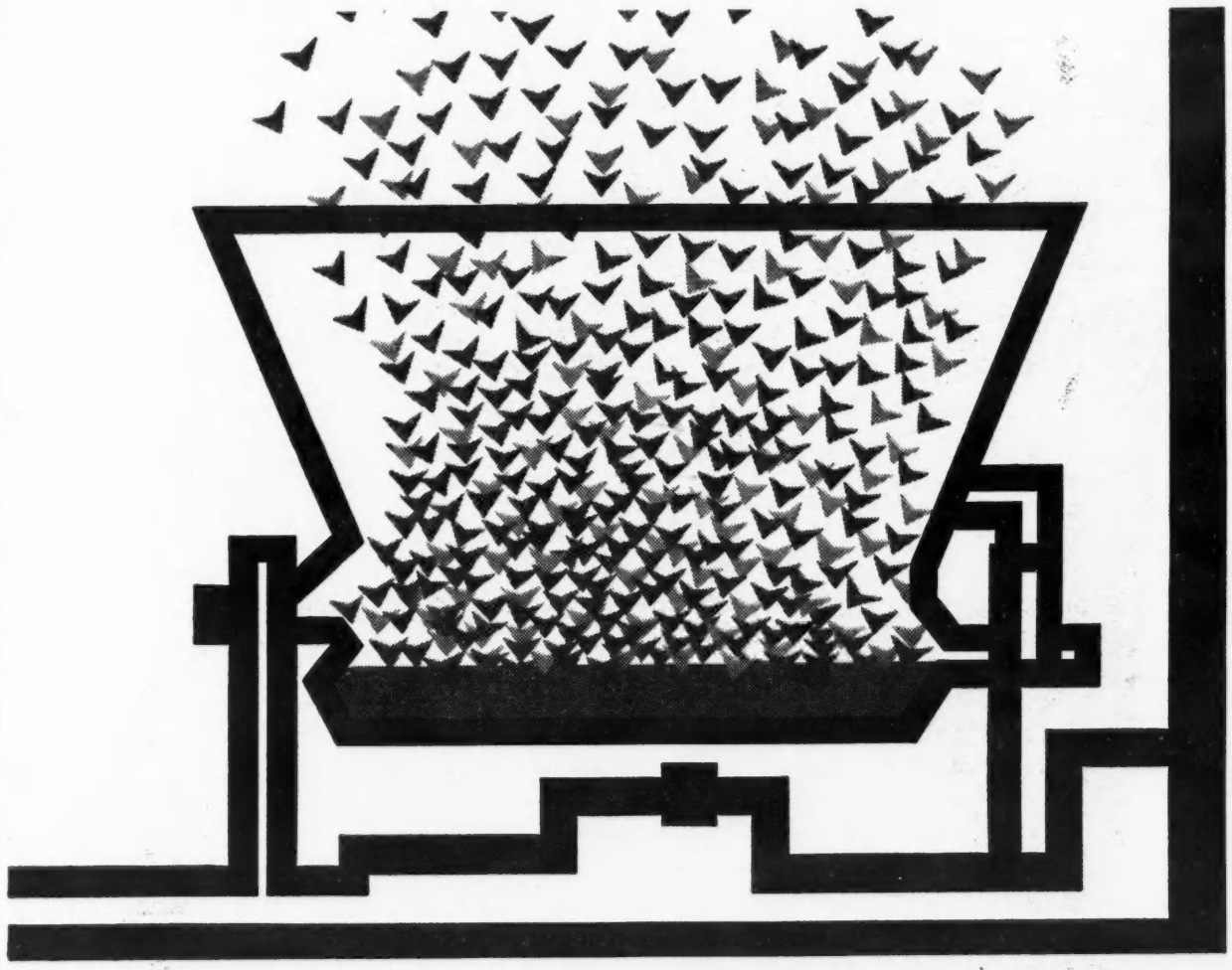
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle

Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.lb. .75 • —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 • —
Ethyl cellulose, vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .70 • —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works, lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. .10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 • —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 • —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0473- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 • —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .48 • .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 • .90
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.45 • —
USP, dms. lb. 2.15 • 3.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 • .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton, higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 • 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 • —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20 • —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .20 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms. t.c.l., works .100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. .89 • —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides),
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs. lb. .72 • .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .70 • —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms. lb. .65 • .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
works ton.34.50 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 • 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 1.90 • 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 • —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 • —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 • —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.118.00 -122.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.114.00 -118.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., 5 kilos or more gram. .25 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0403- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0693- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —



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Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

Celanese®

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Formaldehyde—Hexamethylenetetramine

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, dlvd lb. .0375 - —
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fringetree bark bls lb. 70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. lil mines, ton 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 20.00 - 21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines, ton 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh bgs. c.l., same basis, ton 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1¼c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Mem tanks, dlvd E. lb. .12 - —
alld lb. 1.75 - —
phis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol dms. c.l. Newark, N J lb. .21¼ - —
dms l.c.l. Newark, N J lb. .22½ - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII, bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.76 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. Paste bbls. frt. alld lb 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom. bots. oz 4.75 - 6.05
Imp. bots. oz 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test bbls c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test bbls. c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls. c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.65
Soap grade, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 20.50 - 24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 26.00 - 29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 10.50 - 14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 - 10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .27 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 96 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
229 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib dms., 25-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 - 300.00
50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½ - .21
nat., crude soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - .19
Glycerine nat., refd. USP CP 99%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .30⅞ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31⅝ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼ - —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80% c.i.f lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks works lb. 18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
cryst., 88-90% powd. bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ - .06⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½ - .05¼
Grease oil, No. 1, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
lb. .17¼ Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

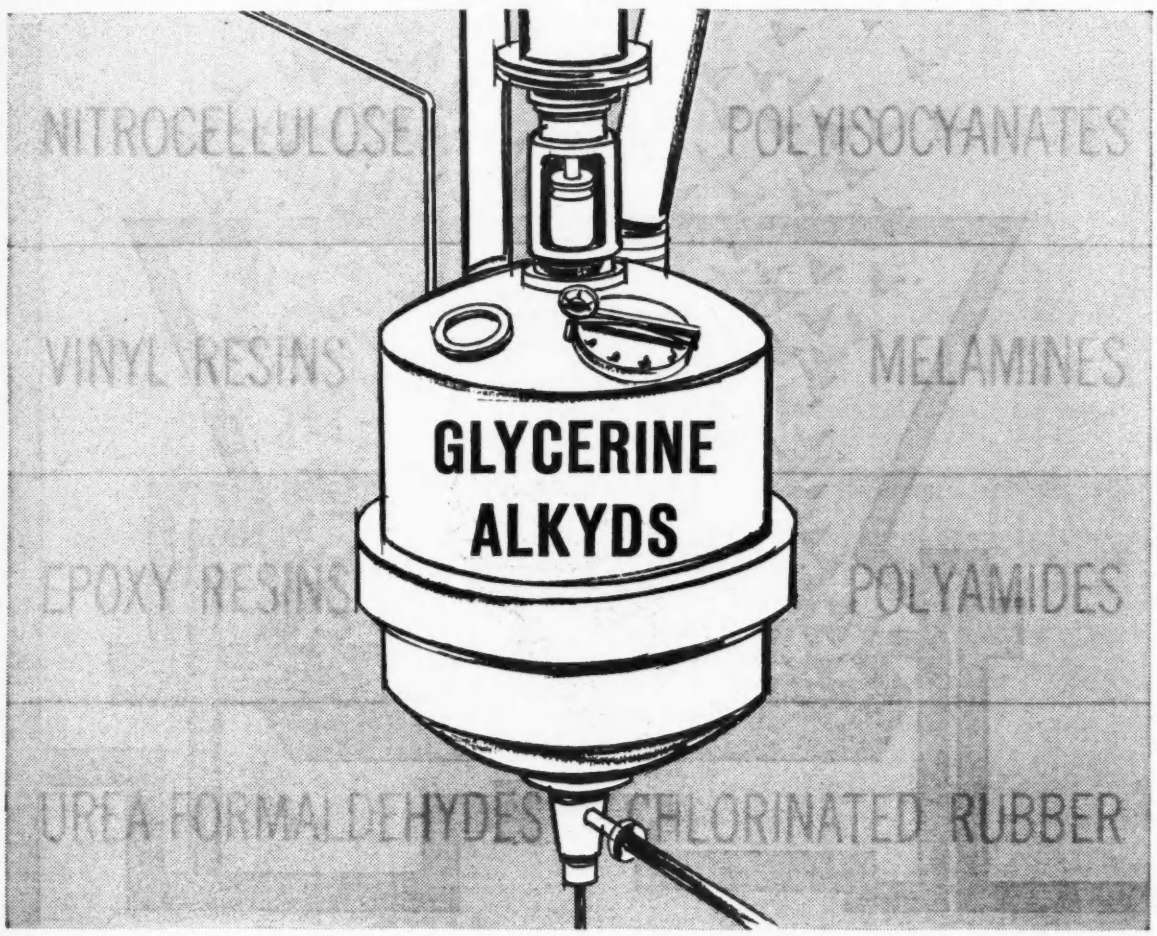
Grindelia robusta herb bls lb 45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .29 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York, ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Houston Tex. gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .353 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43¼ - .43¾



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NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

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Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 65% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.13 - 1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.13 - 1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.02 - —
less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, fib. dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.07 - —
less than 85-lb. lots, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .73 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 14.75 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 - 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide, red nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.33
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .73 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works. lb. .22½ - —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
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Isopropylamine—Lithium Chloride

Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39½- —

J

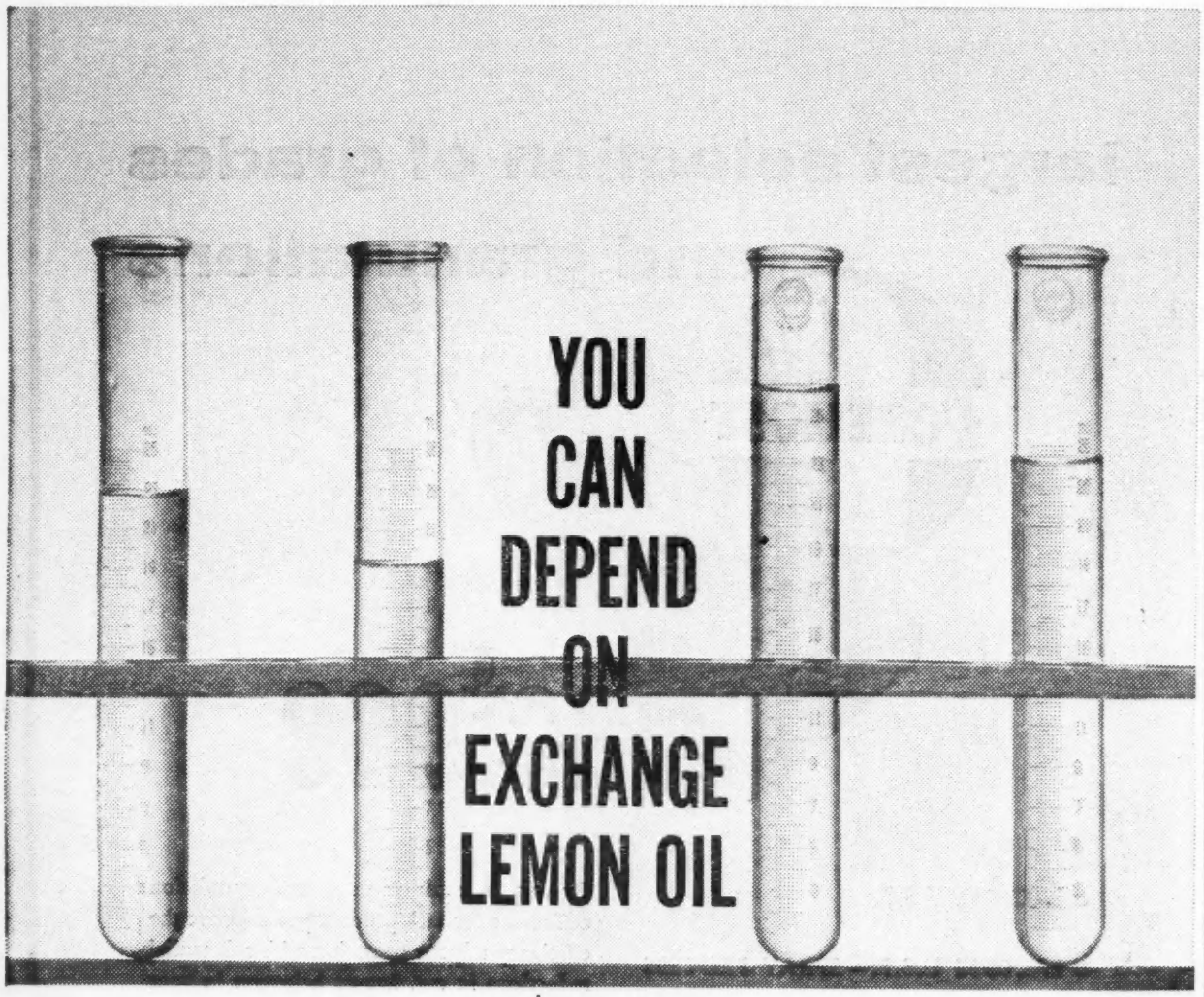
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd. bbls., same basis..... lb 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .80 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..... lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..... lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil NF dms ..... lb 42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. ....lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ....lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bls lb 45 - 48
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls..... lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .15125- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1965- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .2035- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3385- —
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls. dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works. lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .....lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works... 100 lbs.12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt equald lb .19 - .19½
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works ... lb .24 - .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works....lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .0835- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs..... lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. .....lb 6.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms.....lb. .38¼- .41
tanks .....lb. .36 - .37
Lauryl alcohol, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. ..... lb 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis .... lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld. ... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lg. .13 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1230- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. .. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech, powd, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .1645- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip, 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17½- —
Lead, white basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavoroid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works .....lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. .....lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns... lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.75
96-98% dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works... lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. Nominal.
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis ton.73.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1800- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .1900- .1950
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis .... lb. .1450- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1600- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1650- .1660
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms. .....lb. .2050- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2350- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29¼- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb 1.23¼- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .94 - .95



always pure
absolutely uniform
authentic U.S.P. oil

WHEN JUST AN OUNCE OR TWO of lemon oil can glorify—or ruin—a hundred-pound batch of your product, why gamble?

Use only Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold-pressed.

Made exclusively from their own California and Arizona lemons by the Sunkist Growers—the people who know citrus best—Exchange Lemon Oil is carefully cold-pressed, skillfully bulk-blended for matchless uniformity.

Sunkist Growers pack and seal every container—from the 7-pound tin to the 395-pound drum—in their own plant, and guarantee every drop to be pure U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by: Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N.Y. / Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y. / Ungerer & Company, 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.90 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .93 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord, bgs, c.l., dlvd E, lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength) bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs, l.c.l. dlvd lb .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - —
Loheline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Lycopodium, cs lb 4.00 - —
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

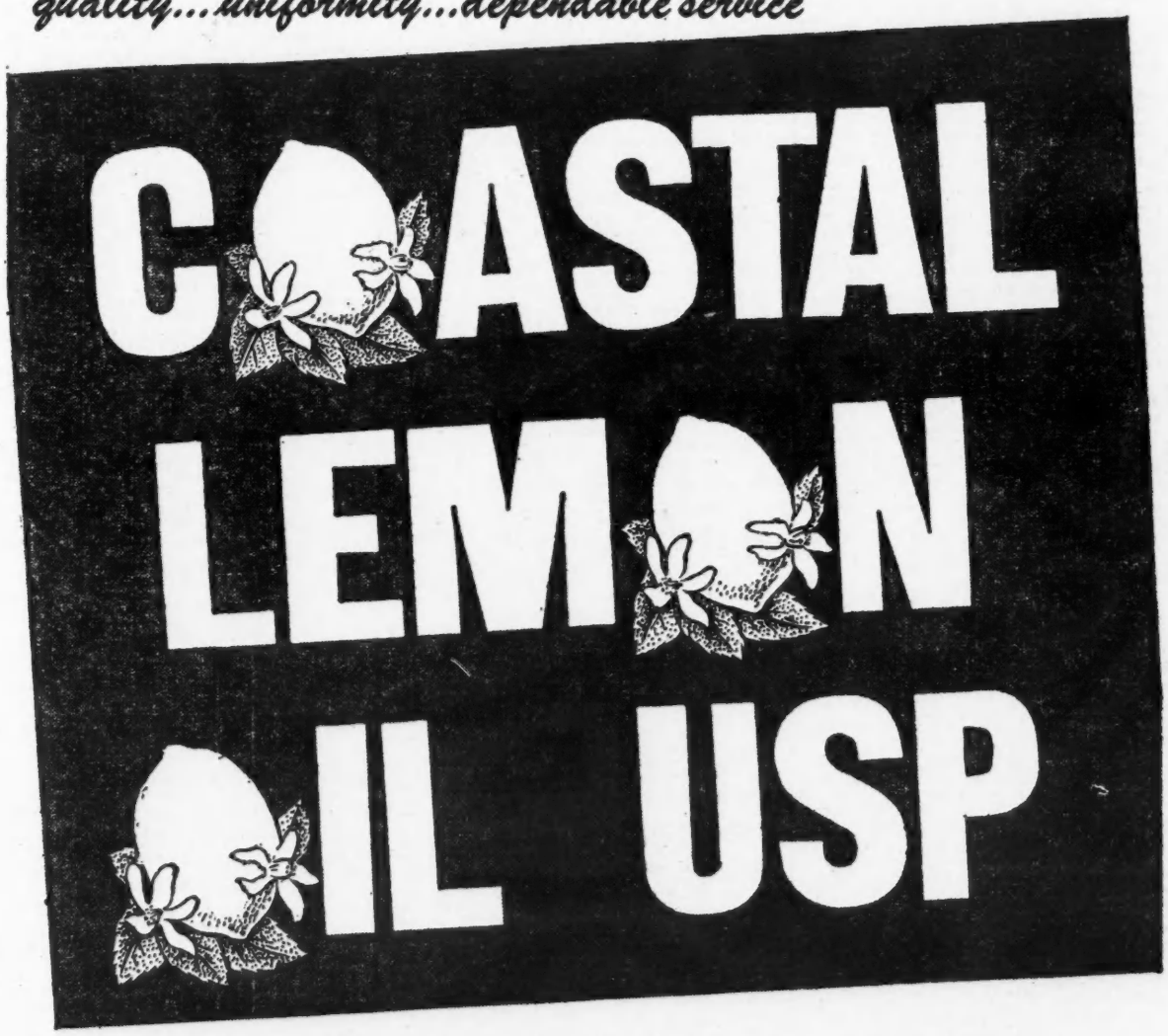
Mace, Sisuw, No 1, bls. lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns, dms lb 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech, bgs., ctns., frt equald lb. .25¾ .26½
Tech, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¼ .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .28 - —
bgs, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .28¾ —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91% bgs, c.l, same basis, ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd, bgs c.l., works frt equald ton 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs, jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .11½- —
bgs, l.c.l frt equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs, t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs, works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23¾- —

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., grams for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.53 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.

Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .89 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .85 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.96 - —
100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —

Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb 5.53 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. net-flask. 224.00 -227.00
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 218.00 -220.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 95%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —

quality...uniformity...dependable service



PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

VENTURA PROCESSORS, Ventura, California

DISTRIBUTED BY:

International Flavors & Fragrances, Incorporated
417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, New Jersey

R. D. Webb & Co., Inc., 137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut

Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 • —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 • —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 • —
Feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 • —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .66 • —
Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 • .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E. gal. .76 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 • —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks, frt alld lb. .60 • —
Methylanthranilate, cns lb. 2.20 • 2.75
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt allo lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., c1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 • —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs. c.l., frt., allo lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .81
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 • —
tanks, works lb. .07 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 • 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va. lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 2.45 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 • —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb 6b dms. lb 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, dms. t.l., frt. allo lb. .80¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .06½- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. allo E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or freight allo E lb. .09 • —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E. lb. .08 • —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. allo E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. allo E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. allo E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1660- .1670
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1760- .1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York gal. .30½- —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 • —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
tanks, New York gal. .14½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. nd • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allo or dlvd E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. allo lb. 3.05 • —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 • —
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 • .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 • .27
Morphine, cns. oz.12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.40 • 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 • 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 • 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 • —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags, lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 • —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 • 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31 • .33
tanks lb. .30½- .32
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 • —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 • —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. allo. lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. allo lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 • •
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 • —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. 13½ • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian bots. lb.400.00 • —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 • 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. allo lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68¼- .73¼
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .86¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 • .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. allo lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 • —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 • —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 • —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. allo lb. 1.20 • —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt allo lb 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid, USP dms. dlvd kilo 6.00 • —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide cbys. lb. 5.00 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 5.75 • —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 • 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
cbys., t.c.l., works E. 100 lbs 6.55 • 7.35
40° Be., chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 6.75 • —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.55 • 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
CP, NF, consumer, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, t.c.l., works. lb. .20 • —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. allo lb. .99 • —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. allo lb. 1.15 • —
Paste dms. frt. allo. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. allo lb. .49 • —
dms. t.t.l. frt. allo lb. .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt allo lb. .445 • —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. allo. lb. .36 • —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. allo lb. .72 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .13 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allo lb. .14 • —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .11 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 • —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .64 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls. c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., t.c.l. same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • 46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .44 • 46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 • —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb .43 • .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. allo lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit, 1.24 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 • .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 • —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. allo. lb. .31 • —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. .45 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allo lb. .47 • —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 • —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. allo. lb. .45 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allo. lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. allo. lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lz. .28 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 • —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. allo. lb. .22 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allo lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .19½- —

Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 • —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 • —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 • .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 • .53
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 • —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumery grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 1lc. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .16¾ .19½
tanks lb. .14¼ —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .14 Nom.
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12½ Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming)
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian cns., dms lb No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 1.25
Messina, cns. lb 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb 2.50 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Sweet lb. .28 - .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb 55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb 65 - —
Verona, bls. lb 35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb 45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid)
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

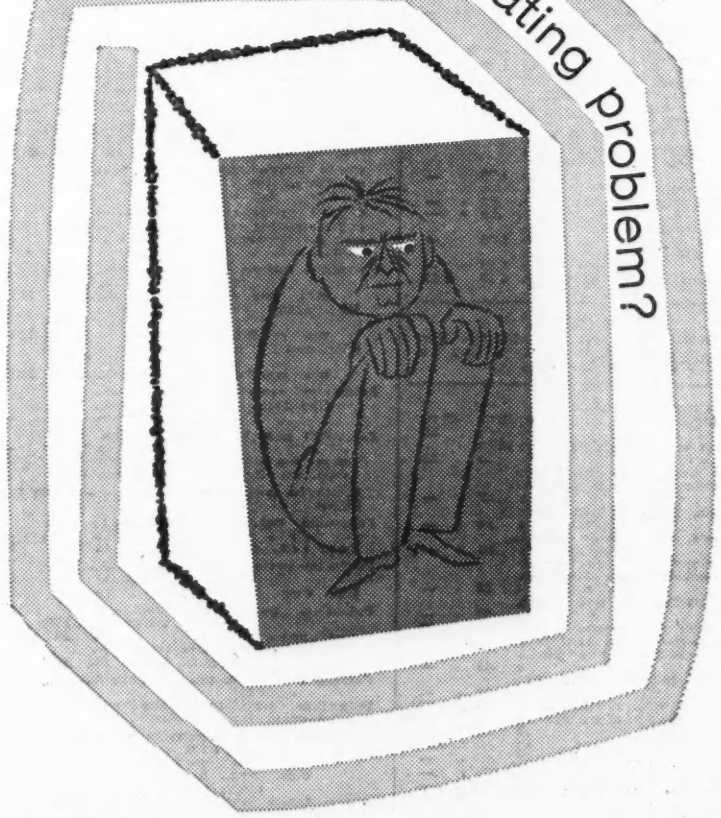
P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .1425- .1525
tanks lb. .1170- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾ .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, NF, powd lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F. ASTM., tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli oil, imp., cns lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 69.50 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .13½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .18¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Pectin, dom. NF, citrus powd. bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd., 150 jelly grade lb 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 .025
Penicillin, procaine, 1,000,000 units. .023 .025
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .22½ .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1c higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb 70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb 85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 2.45 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb 08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .10125 11375
tanks, refy lb 05875 —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 09125 10375
tanks, refy lb 04875 —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb 08625 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 10625 12
tanks, refy lb 06735 —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb 09125 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .11125 125
tanks, refy lb 06875 —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy, lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .095 10375
tanks, refy lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

RCI SURFACE COATING MATERIALS ANSWER YOUR EVERY NEED!

boxed in by a formulating problem?



RCI JEL-O-MER — Unique thixotropic additive for paints developed by Alkydol Laboratories Division.

RCI ALPEX—Alkydol Laboratories' special cyclicized natural rubbers. Soluble in aliphatics.

See if *your* formulating problem isn't solved by one of these quality-controlled surface coating materials. And remember, RCI's national network of plants and warehouses assures fast, on-time deliveries, too. Write to RCI, specifying the type of surface coating you manufacture, and complete technical data will be sent promptly.

RCI BECKOSOLS — include 5 basic types of alkyd resins: phenolated, phthalic-free, rosin modified, drying oil and non-drying oil types — for a wide variety of surface coating requirements.

RCI SUPER-BECKOSOLS — new isophthalic acid alkyds which hold great promise for tomorrow's surface coatings.

RCI SUPER-BECKAMINES — melamine-formaldehyde resins for automotive finishes and appliance enamels.

RCI WALLPOLS — PVAc emulsions for sealers, flat wall coatings, spackling compounds and exterior masonry paints that are easy to formulate, easy to use.

RCI WALLKYDS — drying oil alkyd resins for flat wall vehicles (including thixotropic types and vehicles specially developed for use with odorless solvents.)

RCI BECKAMINES — thermosetting urea-formaldehyde resins for use in giving special properties to alkyd vehicles.

RCI SUPER-BECKACITES — pure phenolic resins, both oil reactive and non-reactive types, for exceptionally durable finishes.

RCI BECKACITES — maleic, fumaric and modified phenolic resins offered in a wide range of prices to meet any cost problem in varnish and vehicle manufacturing.

RCI POLYLITES — polyester resins specifically developed for metal, wood and masonry coatings with outstanding properties.

RCI EPOTUFS — a complete line of epoxy resins and hardeners especially suited to production of corrosion resistant metal coatings. Choose either liquid resins or resin solids in solution. Esters available, too.

RCI SYNTHEMULS—acrylic and alkyd emulsions for the manufacture of water-thinnable paints and surface coatings.

RCI STYRESOLS — styrenated alkyd resins. **BECKOLINS**—synthetic oils. **KOPOLS**—processed Congo copals. **SYNTHE-COPALS** — ester gums. **PENTACITES** — pentaerythritol resins. **BECKOPOLS**—high melt point modified phenolic resins. **LUSTRASOLS** — acrylic solutions for industrial finishes.

IMPORTANT: orders for RCI resins, chemicals and colors can often be combined to earn applicable quantity prices.

REICHHOLD

Creative Chemistry . . . Your Partner in Progress

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Petroleum Sulfonate—Rauwolfia Serpentina Root

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb .16½ .18¾
non-ret dms. l.c.l. works lb .17½ .19
tanks, works lb. 14½ .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 — —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. works lb .17 — —
tanks, works lb 13 — —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb 91 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 93 — —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 — —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 — —
Phenobarbitol USP dms. 100-lb lots lb 3.25 — —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret dms. frt alld E of Rockies lb .16¾ —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. tanks, same basis lb .17¾ —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. tanks, same basis lb. .16½ —
Phenol, 30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17½ —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. tanks, same basis lb. .18 — —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19 — —
dms., same basis lb. .16 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb dm. 2,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb .20½- —
250-lb dm., same basis lb 1.30 — —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb 1.35 — —
fib. dms. t.l.l., same basis lb 44 — —
Phenothiazine drench, NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. 47 — —
fib dms. t.l.l. same basis lb 43 — —
Phenyl acetate. dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 46 — —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde. soln 50% bots lb 2.95 — —
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid pure crvst cns lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine. dms works lb 27.00 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E lb 3.45 — —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 3.80 — —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms c.l., dlvd E lb 41 — —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb 42½- — —
tanks. dlvd E lb 38½- — —
m-Phenylenediamine. dms. frt alld. lb 1.10 — —
o-Phenylenediamine comi.. 100 to 1,000 lbs. fib dms., works lb 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine. refd.. dms., works lb 1.42 — —
Tech.. dms., works lb 1.40 — —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb 75½- — —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 77 — —
Phenylethyl acetate. bots. lb 1.30 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol extra. dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard dms. lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine. dms. 20,000 lbs. or more frt alld lb 1.50 — —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine. 97% 450-lb dms. lb 1.45 — —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone 5, fib dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 — —
fib dms. smaller lots. dlvd E lb 2.10 — —
o-Phenylphenol. dms., l.c.l., works. lb 48 50
p-Phenylphenol. bgs. c.l., works lb 38½- — —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 43 — —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. 23¾ .26
nubs, bgs. lb. 33¼ .37
seeds bgs. lb 20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. 22¾ .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb. 6.40 — —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 — —
Tech. fib dms., works lb 10.45 — —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene ret. cyls. works lb. 15½- — —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton 48.00 — —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine washed, dried, unground 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines long-ton 5.16 — —
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 5.56 — —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 6.21 — —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 — —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l. bulk, same basis long-ton 8.21 — —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.00 — —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 7.25 7.75
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.60 — —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 — —
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 8.10 9.35
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 — —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 — —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. works lb. .55 — —
dms. smaller lots. works lb. .56 .57
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- — —
tanks, works, frt equaid lb. .19 — —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 — —
tanks, works lb. .12½- — —

Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½ 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
Phosphorus sesquisulfide dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 .40
Phosphorus trichloride. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 — —
tanks, works lb. 12½ — —
Phthalic anhydride bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 — .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 — .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%. dms., frt. alld lb 65 — —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 — —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 — —
Water dispersable. bbls., same basis lb 1.52 — —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 — —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 — —
Water dispersable. bbls lb 1.71 — —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 — —
NF, fib. dms lb 5.20 — —
a-Picoline dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb 43 .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb 44 — —
tanks, same basis lb 415 422
b-Picoline 98% dms. t.l. works lb 1.05 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.15 — —
tanks, same basis lb. 95 — —
b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l. works lb .32½- — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 33 — —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 — —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 — —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb 85 — —
Tech. bbls lb 44 — —
Pigment green B kgs lb 1.45 — —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz 5.25 — —
Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots. vials oz 5.15 — —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb 68 — —
Mexican, bgs lb .57 — —
Pimento berry oil NF dms. lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude. cns lb 2.10 2.48
Pine oil, dest dist. dms., l.c.l. works lb 15 — —
dms. t.c.l ex whse New York. lb 173 — —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb .185 — —
dms., dlvd lb .188 — —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi. dms. c.l. works. lb 0561- — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 0634- — —
dms., c.l. ex whse New York tanks, works lb 0745- — —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .49 — —
dms. l.c.l ex whse New York lb 41½- — —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse New York lb 35 — —
Pink root, bls. lb 1.75 — —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms. t.l., frt alld lb 1.80 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 — —
Piperazine citrate 36% dms. 1,000 lbs. or more frt alld lb .15 — —
Piperazine dihydrochloride. 51% dms. 1,000 lbs or more. frt alld lb 1.23 — —
Piperazine hexahydrate 44% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .66 — —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .69 — —
Piperazine phosphate 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. allid.lb 1.06 — —
Piperidine, dist. 98% min., dms., frt equald lb 2.60 — —
Piperonyl butoxide dms dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz 76.00 80.00
Pleurisy root bls lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin NF dms. lb 15.60 — —
Poke root bls lb .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .32 — —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 — —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 — —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 — —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .44 — —
dms., smaller lots. works lb. .47 .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb lots, works. lb. .42 — —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 — —
dms., smaller lots. works lb. .47 .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb. .26 — —
Nubs, bgs lb. .27 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 — —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- — —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 — —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- — —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 — —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 — —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.15 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.10.20 — —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 — —
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 — —
Potassium acetate, NF 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .31 — —
Potassium bicarbonate. USP. gran. dms lb. .22 — —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 — —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 — —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 — —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 — —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.16.00 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 — —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 — .62
Potassium bromide. USP. gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 — .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 — —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 — .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 — —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 — —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 — —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 — .15
works lb .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate NF cryst., dms. 2,000 lbs or more works. lb .16¾- —
NF gran 25-lb metal dms lb .36 — —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs or more works lb. 17¼- —
Potassium chloride indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l works ton 29.00 — —
bgs. c.l. works ton 33.50 — —
99.3% KCL bulk, c.l. works ton 27.00 — —
bgs. c.l works ton.31.50 — —
Potassium chloride, USP, cryst., USP, gran., dms. lb. .20 — .22
USP, powd., dms. lb. .21 — .23
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 — .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 — —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 — —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 42½- —
dms. 2,000 19,999 lb. lots. works. lb. 43 — —
dms. smaller lots. works lb. 44 — .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide dms., ton lots. works lb. .50 — —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 65 — —
Potassium ferrocyanide dms., ton lots lb. 24½- — —
dms., smaller lots lb. 29 — —
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 — —
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .31 — —
Potassium fluoride dms works lb. .37 — .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 — —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide tech (see Potash caustic)
Potassium hydroxide, USP pellets, 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib. dms 1,000 lb lots lb 1.38 — —
Potassium iodide USP cryst. gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 — —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton. .17 — .1765
Potassium metabisulfite gran. dms. Powd., dms. lb. .16 — —
lb. .27 — —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 — .33
bagged, 60% minimum K2O same basis ton 23.50 — 24.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .31½ — .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O same basis ton.23.80 — 25.00
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 — —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 — 19.00
NF, gran., bgs. 20-ton lots. 100 lbs 9.50 — —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 — 12.00
NF, powd. bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 — —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 — 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd. 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 — —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 — —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 — —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 — —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 — .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 — .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 — .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 — .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- — .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 — —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 — 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 — —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 — —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 — —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 — —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 — 18.15
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 — —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 — —
dms. t.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 — —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 — —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .784 — .857

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .64½- .66¼
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 — .33
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .18½- — —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 — .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 — .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l. works. lb. .16¼- — —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- — —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- — —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K2SO4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 — —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 — —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- — —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 — —
250-lb. dms. same basis lb. .43½- — —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 — .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib dms., c.l., works lb .50 — —
fib dms. t.c.l., works lb .52½ — .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram No prices
Pregnenolone acetate bots gram No prices
Procaine hydrochloride USP dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 — —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 — 3.15
Progesterone, USP. bots. gram No prices.
Progesterone acetate bots. gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 — 27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb .23¼ — —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .24¼ — —
tanks, works lb .20¾- — —
n-Propyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾- — —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- — —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¼ — —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 14 — —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ — —
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ — —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 — 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate USP. dms lb 2.30 — 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 — —
bots. smaller lots kilo 55.10 — 55.30
n-Propylamine. dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 — —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- — —
tanks same basis lb. .07 — —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- — —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- — —
USP, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .18 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- — —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- — —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- — —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 — —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- — —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 15½- — —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 — .35
Blonde bgs lb. .18 — .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 — .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0 ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- — .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- — —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- — —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. 04 — —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 — —
fine, bgs ton 60.00 — 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 — .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 — —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .71 — —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 — 9.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.45.90 — 46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% purif., 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 — 11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 — —
dms t.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 — —
Refd., 2°, non ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .70 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 — —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo.175.00 — —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 — 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 — 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 — —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 — —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 — —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 — 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- — .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½- — .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. oz. .23 — .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .24½- — .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- — —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- — —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 — —

R

R salt, paste, dms frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .08 — —
Powd., frt. allid, 100% basis lb. 1.08 — —
Rapeseed oil, dms. tanks lb. .15 — .15¼
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 — —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 — 1.20

Red carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).				
Reserpine, cryst., bots	gram	1.25	-	—
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½-		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	78½-		—
USP, powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	-	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.50	-	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb	6.00	-	—
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs	lb.	6.60	-	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	42.00		-51.00
Synthetic	lb.	14.00		-16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs	lb.	.25	-	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.35	-	—
Riboflavin, USP, fib, dms., kilo or more, dlvd	kilo.	36.00	-	—
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	130.00	-	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd.	kilo	104.50	-	—
Rice bran oil clarified dms. t.c.l.	lb.	15½-		—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13	-	—
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)				
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).				
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)				
Rose oil, nat., bulgarian bots	oz.	72.00		—
Turkish bots	oz.	55.00		-58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms	lb	.97		1.20
tech. cns. dms	lb	.50		1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)				
Rotenone fib, dms., works, unit-	lb.	.12	-	—
Resin 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-	lb.	.12	-	—
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	03¾-		—
bgs., ton lots same basis	lb.	.04¼-		—
Rubber solvent petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	-	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	13875-		—
Rue oil, bots	lb	2.75		3.00
Rutin NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	13.75	-	—
fib dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	14.00	-	—
fib dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	14.50	-	—
Ryania 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	-	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	-	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.42	-	.44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	2.50	-	—
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	-	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.50	-	—
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	-	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.53	-	—
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.43	-	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.53	-	—
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785-		.1830
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1585-		—
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	oz.	25.00	-	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.70	-	—
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.40	-	—
Greek, cns.	lb.	.16	-	—
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	-	—
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	20.00		-30.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.25		- 3.60
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.35		- 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal)				
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb	1.23	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.25	-	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb	1.03	-	—
Salicylic acid, crude, fib, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37¼-		—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½-		—
Sublimed, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb.	.39¼-		—
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.43½-		—
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½-		—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½-		—
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more	lb.	.52½-		—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½-		—
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½-		—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½-		—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.20	-	—
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher				
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.09	-	—
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.34	-	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	-	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)				
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.65	-	.68
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.75	-	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	14.75		-16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	1.03	-	—
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks		
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.40	-	.78
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	-	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	4.50	-	5.25
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.75	-	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	-	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	.95	-	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-	—
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½-		—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½-		—
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½-		—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½-		—
Seidlitz mixture, fib, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½-		—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	-	.32
Selenium powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	-	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.22	-	—
siftings	lb.	.18	-	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	-	—
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	-	—
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	-	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.38	-	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	-	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	6.50	-	—
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	gal.	.38	-	.39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs.	lb.	.15½-		—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	-	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½-		—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	-	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.13	-	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	-	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	-	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.				
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	-	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	-	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	-	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.34	-	.37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	-	.34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.				
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	-	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-		.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-		.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-		.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	-	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00		-55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	-	—
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	-	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	-	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	-	—
Silver bullion, ingots, es.	Troy oz.	.91⅛-		—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾-		—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼-		—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼-		—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼-		—
dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾-		—
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾-		—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.				
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	-	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.10	-	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	40.00		-43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.30		.35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	-	.40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	-	.25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	-	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00		4.77
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	-	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	-	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts.	100 lbs.	3.95		4.72
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.20	-	—
liq. 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	-	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	-	3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	-	—
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	-	3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	4.80		—
Soda, sal, conc., bgs. c.l. works,	100 lbs	2.50	-	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	100 lbs	2.80	-	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	14½		—
NF 60% gran. dms. c.l., works.	lb.	15½		—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½		—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs or more	lb.	1.02	-	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	-	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l. dlvd. E	lb	25½		—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.27	-	—
Sodium arsenate 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb	26	-	—
dms. less than ton lots, works	lb.	26½-		—
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½-		—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18		.19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	-	—
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	-	—
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	-	—
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	-	—

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Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —

Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.45 - —

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾

Sodium bichromate in dms ¾c. per lb higher

Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —

Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —

Sodium borate (see Borax)

Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —

Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —

Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.

Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½

Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).

Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —

Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½

Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1615- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10

Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —

Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —

Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —

Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- —

Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13¼- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —

Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —

Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50

25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —

Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½ .28

Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).

Sodium hypophosphite NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —

Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).

Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 1.98 - —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —

Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)

Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25

Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18

Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Sodium metalinate, bbls, frt alld, lb .62 - —

Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —

Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25

Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —

Sodium ortnosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65

Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½

Sodium phenobarbital, USP 100-lb. dms lb 3.75 - —

Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40

Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —

USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75

Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium picramate, tech. paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

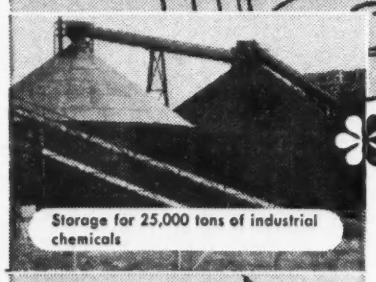
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35

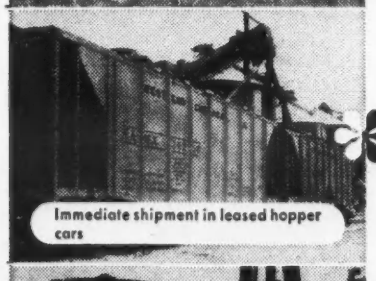
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39

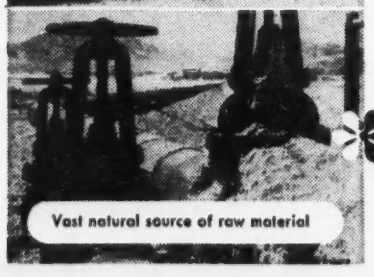
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.21 - 9.71

West End "fills the order"...

TO PLANT 9/11 2:35 P M
HAZCO URGENTLY NEEDS EXTRA
HOPPER CAR ANHYDROUS SODIUM
SULFATE FINES SHIPPED TODAY.
ADVISE. END.
TO OFFICE
CAN DO. WILL PULL CAR FROM
STORAGE SPUR AND SHIP TODAY.
CAR NO. NAHX 30558.


Storage for 25,000 tons of industrial chemicals


Immediate shipment in leased hopper cars


Vast natural source of raw material

Meeting service requirements to the letter and producing superior anhydrous sodium sulfate of consistently accurate particle size and chemical analysis are the essentials to which the West End organization is uniquely geared. A system of rapid communications linking our sales office in Oakland with our production, technical and shipping departments at the desert plant site permits each department head to have a complete understanding of the customer's individual requirements and to make firm commitments or provide the desired information promptly.

WEST END SODIUM SULFATE

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

DIVISION OF Stauffer STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000 lbs or more lb. 78½ - —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb 81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W, of 98° N D., Okla, S D, Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Sodium silicate, solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0 4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII dried, powd dms lb. 22½ - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Sodium sulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.73 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms. c.l., frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 - 9.08
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, pure 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .29 - —
322°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .30 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-277°F, b.r., 23.3°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼ - —
Resin grade, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd. dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 58.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .08¼ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1243 - .1260
tanks lb. .1043 - —
clarified, dms. lb. .1193 - .1210
tanks lb. .0993 - —
salad, dms. lb. .1215 - .1230
tanks lb. .1015 - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 6.25 - 8.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450 - .1550
tanks lb. .1250 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350 - .1450
tanks lb. .1150 - —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs lb. .32 .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11

Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.007 - 1.261
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87 - .88
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.002 - 1.102
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Single-pressed bgs. lb. .15¾ - .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal .16 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 —
Chicago gal. .299 —
Cleveland gal. .23½ —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —

the first 99+% purity Terephthalic acid

From years-ahead planning, Oronite announces availability of large scale production of highly pure Terephthalic acid—a chemical intermediate with great growth potential in the fiber and plastics industries.

Oronite Terephthalic, a light-colored, fine crystalline dibasic acid, may offer you new opportunities in present and potential products.

Why not call Oronite—any office—and discuss Terephthalic with an Oronite representative.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES • New York, Boston, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Tulsa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

Strontium chromate fib dms. dlvd. lb. 48 . —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb 3.57 . —
Strontium nitrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 11 00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 12.00 . —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 . —
Strontium sulfate, air floated 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56 70 -66 15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz 25 00 -25 50
Strophanthus seed, Kombé biologically tested bgs lb 3.50 3 75
Styrax gum USP cs lb 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer polymer grade, 99.6% dms c.l. frt. alld. dms., c.l. same basis lb 17 —
tanks, same basis lb 19 —
Tech., 99.9% dms., c.l. lb. .1458- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb .1203- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well cost of petroleum refining labor, and Chemicals in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index
Styrolyl acetate bots lb 1.25 1.45
Succinic acid purif., cryst., bbls., works lb 62 75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade 100-200-lb lots lb. .0933- —
Sucrose (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax dom. refd. slabs, 50-lb. ctns. works lb 60 65
50-lb. ctns. spot lb 65 75
Sulfabenzamide dms kilo 8 80 9 90
Sulfabenzamide sodium dms kilo 9 00 10 10
Sulfacetamide USP fib dms kilo 6 61 6 83
Sulfacetamide sodium USP fib dms kilo 8 15 9.25
Sulfadiazine USP microcrystals. dms kilo 23 35 24.45
USP powd. dms kilo 22 50 23.70
Sulfadiazine sodium USP dms kilo 24 80 25 90
Sulfaguanidine NF X dms kilo 5 50 6 60
Sulfamerazine sodium USP powd. dms kilo 23 50 24 60
Sulfamethazine USP XV microcrystals dms kilo 24 80 25 90
USP XV powd dms kilo 19 65 20 75
Sulfamic acid cryst dms, c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 16 00 —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 17 50 18.50
Grun dms. c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 14 75 —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 16 25 17 25
Sulfanilamide NF X. 30-80 mesh dms kilo 3 05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals dms kilo 3 79 4 20
NF X powd dms kilo 2 85 3.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary dms kilo 16 28 —
Sulfanilic acid, tech dms c.l. frt alld lb 21 —
dms l.c.l. frt alld lb 23 —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd bots kilo 15 45 16 55
Sulfapyridine sodium monohydrate tins kilo 16 55 17 65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals dms kilo 6 25 6 60
NF X, powd. dms kilo 5 50 5 85
Sulfur, 1,000 lb lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, comi. flour bgs. mines 100 lbs 2 35 —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3 50 —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2 25 —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2 80 —
Sulfur, crude, dom. bright bulk, f.o.b. cars mines long ton 23 50 —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long ton 25 00 —
U.S. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long ton 25 00 —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., bulk, Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel Coatzacoalcos long ton 24 60 —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5 65 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7 00 . —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 . —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 . —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 . —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 . —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs. 4 70 . —
Sulfur rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs. mines 1.00 lbs 2 55 . —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3 70 . —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs. mines 100 lbs 2 55 . —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3 80 . —
refd., bgs. mines 100 lbs 4 90 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.05 . —
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2 75 . —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.00 . —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works frt equald lb 04½ —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb 05¼ —
tanks same basis lb 04 —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. comi., cyls., works frt equald lb .10 .12
multi unit cars works lb 0535- —
tanks works lb 045 —
Sulfur dioxide, liq. comi., cyls., lb cyls dlvd lb. .33 —
Sulfur monochloride 55 gal. non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb 04½ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 05¼ —
tanks same basis lb 04 —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2 00 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2 30 . —
tanks works ton 18 60 . —
66° Be. cbys. c.l. works 100 lbs 2 25 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2 55 3.35
tanks works ton 22.35 —
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works. ton 23.50 . —
99% tanks works ton 23.70 . —
100% tanks works ton 23 95 . —
CP, NF, consumers chys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ —
consumers' chys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra cs., c.l. works, frt alld fb. 16¼ —
5-pt. bots. extra cs., l.c.l. same basis lb 17¾ .18¾

Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum) 20% tanks, works ton 25 00 . —
40% tanks, works ton 29 00 . —
65% tanks, works ton 39 50 . —
Superphosphate, run of pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv. bulk, c.l. Baltimore unit-ton .90 .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton 1.02 —
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv. bulk, c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 1.18 —
4-Cl isopropyl ester, dms., c.l. works, frt equald lb 1.24 —
dms, l.c.l. works lb 1.29 —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd bgs, c.l. works ton 28 00 —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton 31 00 -36 00
fibrous, New York, 99.5% -325 mesh, bgs, c.l. works ton 31 00 —
fibrous, 99.95%, -400 mesh, micronized, bgs, c.l. works ton 34 00 —
625 mesh micronized, bgs, c.l. works ton 38 00 . —
Calif., grain, bgs, c.l. works ton 80 00 . —
Vermont, off color, grd, bgs, c.l., works ton 34 00 39 50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 19 40 —
Imp. Canadian, grd, bgs, c.l. mines ton 20 00 -35 00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works, tanks, works lb. .04¼- .04½
Dist. dms, c.l. works lb. .02¾- .02⅞
dms, l.c.l. works lb 07¾ —
tanks, works lb 08 .08½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .05¾- .06¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .07¾- .08
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- .06¼
dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¼ .11¾
tanks, works lb. .08¾- .12¼
Fallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- .09¾
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .08¾- .08⅞
fancy, guaranteed, dms., t.a.s. lb. .03½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- .05¼
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- —
sulfonated 25% bbls. l.c.l. lb. .05¾- —
50% bbls. l.c.l. lb .08⅝ .09⅜
Fallow acids dist. dms lb .10½ .11
tanks lb .14¼ .16¾
Hydrogenated, dms lb .11⅝ —
Fallow oil acidless, dms. c.l. lb. .15¾ 18¼
dms. l.c.l. lb. .13½ Nom
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb .14½ .16
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk unit-ton. 3.10 4.00
Animal feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 . —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 5 75 . —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2 05 —
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb 2.06 2.07
bbls. smaller lots lb 1.96 . 1.95 . —
Tech, dms lb 1.96 . 1.99
Tansy oil, dms lb 1 05 —
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt equald gal .53½ —
tanks same basis gal. .55½- —
25-28% dms, c.l. same basis gal. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .60 —
tanks same basis gal. .62 . —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .50 . —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75 . —
tanks same basis gal. .77 . —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar) gal. .65 . —
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .41 . —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 . —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 . —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst. powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. .70 . —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 . .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 . .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns, dms. lb. .64 . 75
Prime, dms lb 53 56
Terpinyl propionate, dms lb 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms, c.l., t.l. works lb. .20¼- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .22 .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .60 . —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .61¼- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns, dms frt equald lb. 75 . —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .55 . —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 . —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., tanks, works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works lb. .37 . —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms frt alld lb 1.04 . —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .31 . —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .32 . —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10 00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 . —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 . —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, 6lb dms lb 3.90 . —
Theophylline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 . —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 . —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 . —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 . —

Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 . —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 . —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 . —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb 6.20 . —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., chys., 103% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 . —
Thiourea, tech, bgs, t.l. frt alld. bgs., ton lots, same basis lb .30 . —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb .32 . —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 . —
dl-Threonine, bots, 1-kilo lots kilo 275 00 —
Thyme, leaves, French, bgs lb 29 —
Spanish, bgs. lb .14 —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns, dms lb 2.00 2.25
tech, white, cns lb 40 1 85
USP, white, cns lb 2.20 2 60
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms lb 1.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin, metal (Straits) lb. 1.02 . —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, annyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 25½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 26½- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd lb. 25½ —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 180 00 . —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205 00 . —
bgs. ton lots same basis ton 215.00 —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O₂, high-tinting, dms. c.l. dms. l.c.l lb. .14⅜- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 27½- .29
tanks, works lb. 20 . —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. 78 . —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 81 . —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis bots kilo 67 00 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo 122 00 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo 109 00 . —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 99 00 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo 90 00 . —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.22 50 .24.00
33⅓ dry powd. bots kilo.30 00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 . —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 . —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .25 . —
Toluene, petroleum, indus. tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 . .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 . —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .63 . —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 . —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .18 . —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms, c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 . —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 . —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 . —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 . —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 . —
Cast, dms, frt alld lb. .45 . —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 . 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 . —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 . —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 . —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 . 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.25 . 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 . —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .22 . —
dms, l.c.l., t.l., works lb .28 . —
Trag canth gum, No. 1, ribbons. No. 2, cs cs lb. 3.60 . 3.75
No. 3, cs lb. 3.40 . 3.60
USP powd., bbls. lb. 3.15 . 3.25
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.05 . 1.15
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .39 . —
tanks, same basis. lb. .40 . —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .995 . —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .96 . —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42¼- —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 . —
tanks, same basis. lb. .52½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .69 . —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. .65 . —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 2.00 . 2.50
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 . —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .16 . —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West higher. lb. .13¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 . —
tanks works, frt equald lb. .15 . .16¾
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted. lb 1.40 . 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 . —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .26¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 . —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 . —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 . —
tanks same basis lb. .22 . —
Triethanolamine, lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 . —
Triethylene glycol, dms, c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 . —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 . —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 . .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 . —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 . —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35 . —
tanks, works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 . —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36 . —
Trioxane, pure, dms, c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd works lb. .40 . —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 . —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 . —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .21 . —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt alld E lb. .19 . —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works.
Tung oil, dms., l.c.l., New York lb. 55 00 . —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24 . —
tanks, New York lb. .24½- .25
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22½- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 . —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 . —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 . —
Turkey red, bbls, works lb. .62 . —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms lb. .28 . .50
Tuscan red, bbls, frt. equald lb. .26 . .32
Tyrothricin, USP 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 . —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 . .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 . —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. .07¾- .08¾
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125 00 . —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E ex whse. ton. 145 00 . —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 . —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 . —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 . —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 . —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 . —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 . —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 . —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 . —
dl Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons lb. 15.00 . —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 15.00 . —
whole, tins lb. 15.50 . —

Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more . lb. 3.00 • —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 • —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs. works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.16.00 -16.50
Haitian, cns. lb.14.00 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 4.50 • —
Victoria blue toner, tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 • —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 • —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 • —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 • —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33 75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram 1.43 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.110.00 • —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.138.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.15 • —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.15 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 • —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • .22
White precipitate, USP, powd. dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .22 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 • 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs. lb. 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 • —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 • —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 • —
Chicago Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 • 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 • —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb .18 • —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 • .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb 7.00 .22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more dlvd. lb 343 —
bgs. smaller lots dlvd lb 373 —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb 53 —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb 29¾- —

—Continued on page 53

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PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
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OPD REPORTS ON DYESTUFFS
How 1959 Business Is Shaping Up

	Third Quarter Sales
Acid Dyes	$6,065,535
Basic Dyes	3,278,237
Mordant Dyes	1,677,315
Solvent Dyes	1,527,083
Vat Dyes	9,761,622
Total	$22,309,792

OPD's report of sales value is based on figures supplied by producers representing more than 80 percent of domestic output of the above dyestuff classes. The figure for acid dyes includes pre-metallized dyestuffs.

What's Next in Steel?

The nation's highest court having decreed to retain its designation as a US agency—not switch to UL as more than a few students of the potentialities of the steel strike thought there was reason to expect or to fear—the question now facing the economic observer-analysts of the steel industry's labor troubles is: "What comes next?"

Few, if any, of the impartial observers expect the strike to be affected in any way or to any extent by the enjoining of the steelworkers to go back to their jobs for eighty days. They know that the President's board of inquiry was told by AFL-CIO spokesmen that the T-H injunction would not work because it would be primarily and almost wholly an "unjust" approval of management's "purpose and attempt to crush the union." They cannot say with any degree of certainty just how the majority of the rank and file of the steelworkers' organization feel about being forced to go back to work. For the most part, the published reports are that they are unhappy about the injunction; although nothing published in that connection has gone into individual feelings on again drawing their regular pay.

Although the union's president has been quoted as saying, "we will comply with the law of the land as we always have done," there is a fairly widespread feeling among interested students that, while such compliance will go as far as the workers' returning to their jobs, it will be quite some time—some say almost half of the eighty-day period—before facilities will be readied for normal production, and many have the belief, although not generally publicized, that manpower productivity will not reach normal within the eighty days, certainly will not reach the capacity required to enable the industry to do the job of extraordinary stockpiling that labor spokesmen declare to be the primary and major objective of management.

Congress will be back in session by the time the T-H injunction expires. Organized labor is going to be most busily insistent upon being given a full favorable hearing on all that it will have to say with reference to its position in the newly dawned election year. It will get what it wants. There is going to be at least as much pressuring by management for what it feels is needed—if that can be determined with any degree of unanimity.

In political circles, two proposals are at least in the initial stage. One is for a legislated system of arbitration. That is quite likely to have the support of labor, because the construction and administration of arbitration agencies would be almost wholly jobs for political performance—and persuasion. If arbitration at a high level of ability and reliability could be inaugurated, it could do much good. But, that "if" is so big that impartial students are more inclined to favor the proposal by a senator from Florida that a special high-power court be created exclusively for labor cases, its members to be selected, as other federal judges are, by Presidential nomination and senatorial approval. That is a very promising idea—perhaps too much so to escape strong opposition by both labor and management. Perhaps it could be achieved by means of a nationwide referendum. Something like it certainly is needed for the assurance of the public welfare.

Follow the Leader

Whether it be evaluated in terms of world prestige or international goodwill—both are being applied in the publicized comments—President Eisenhower's coming unprecedented visit to nine countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa can have a large and important measure of influence in the direction of US trade relations in those areas. What that will effect, as well as affect, will depend upon many things, most of which will lie in the category of business policies and practices on the part of both government and private enterprise.

It is to be expected that the President will do more than merely mention the policy of his administration based upon the pressuring of other nations to ease trade barriers officially declared to be restrictive of the free flow of goods which some must sell, and some must buy. Such pressure must be retroactive—just as satisfactory international trade must be reciprocal. But, as was made clear by an assistant Secretary of Commerce in a talk early in the current month, to the American Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo, Japan, "it is our national policy to share our markets with producers abroad not to give our markets away," and expressing the hope that it would not be required, that the government would "use safeguards in trade laws if necessary to protect threatened American industries." Another assistant Secretary of Commerce and the American Bankers Association are in publicly expressed agreement that US business must devote all possible understanding and energy "to improve its competitive position in world trade, the need for higher exports being one of its most important problems."

So, business as a whole, production and distribution, must keep fully and continuously informed on all that the President has to say in his tri-continental touring and make every endeavor to be prepared to follow his leadership in the development of goodwill. It has had a good chance to start by cultivating acquaintance and understanding, through "personal diplomacy," with the President of Guinea and the King of Toro, Uganda, during their stays in this country. The primary objective should be to make it perfectly clear to them that it is not the policy of US business to high-hat or high-price the lesser peoples of the world.

The next step should be an earnest endeavor to get fully informed on the plans of the Trade Missions Division of the Department of Commerce for the construction of trade missions to be sent to Pakistan, Western India, Western Africa, and the United Arab Republic during the first three months of 1960 and to arrange to participate fully and effectively in those projects.

Partners in Progress

"Whereas, it is desirable that those who work on the farms and those who work in the cities develop greater understanding of their mutual problems and interdependence in a closely knit economy . . . I ask the people throughout the country to participate fully in the observance of that (Farm/City) Week." (President Eisenhower). "We who are concerned with agriculture welcome Farm/City Week. The interdependence of farmers and city people is so great that all will prosper most by ever strengthening their partnership in progress." (the Secretary of Agriculture). "Certainly we in the Department of Commerce have been aware of the interdependence of agriculture and industry since our founding in 1913 . . . Best wishes for a successful program hastening the day when what we do, not where we live, measures our contribution to what we mean by 'the American way of life'." (the Secretary of Commerce). "Farmers are first in the Life Line of America—the line of essential processes between food in the field and food on the table. The fine cooperation among the people involved in growing, processing, and distributing food products is increasing every year." (the president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America). "We believe that those who work in the cities and on the land must be friends and allies in the long struggle against poverty and insecurity and that the road to cooperation is understanding." (resolution adopted at recent AFL-CIO meeting).

All of which is presented with a fervent "So be it!," in a hopeful assumption that you have been, are, and will be actively engaged in the promotion of understanding and cooperation among all the interdependent producers, suppliers, and consumers of farm products in your community through duly proper recognition of the purposes and potentialities of the Farm/City Week which will begin on the coming Friday and will terminate quite appropriately on Thanksgiving Day.

Washington Talks It Over

Amphetamine 'Bennies' Are Still Riding Right Along in the Cabs of the Nation's Truck Drivers And Now FDA Is Wondering If the Drug Manufacturers Know Anything About It.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Food & Drug Administration's efforts to stamp out the illicit traffic in amphetamine tablets—known fondly in the jargon of the truckdriver as "bennies"—haven't been too successful. Evidence continues to turn up—and the FDA is making no attempt to deny it—that the pills can still be had rather freely at many points where these over-the-road jockeys congregate.

It was just about two years ago, during all the furore in congress and the metropolitan press about how the illicit traffic in barbitrates and amphetamines was making drug addicts out of the nation's youth, that FDA launched a vigorous drive to curb sales of the products, particularly at truck stops.

The drive succeeded in bringing a large number of tavern keepers and owners of roadside lunchrooms and other places into the courts up and down the east coast. Convictions were numerous, but they were the "small fry" who were being caught and the traffic continued.

FDA then extended its efforts to the wholesalers of these drugs in an effort to pinch off the supply of the taverns and lunchrooms. The investigation was nationwide and has just been completed. Recent indictments of several big handlers in Illinois, Missouri and Connecticut was one result and about 125 other dealers—wholesalers and retailers—are being cited by FDA district offices to show cause why they should not be criminally indicted.

The agency isn't stopping there, however. It is now casting its eye back to the manufacturers. FDA is not worried about how to trace the pills back to their source. It can match the pills with samples from manufacturers in much the same manner that ballistics experts match bullets and guns. And it would like to know how come so many pills of one producer can turn up in the hands of one peddler without arousing suspicions of the manufacturer.

Congress hasn't given up on legislating to meet the problem. There is a measure pending, known as the Boggs bill, that would require records to be kept at every level of distribution from manufacturer to retailer. It is not unreasonable to expect some activity around this bill next session.

Heavy Chemicals

With higher chloride, an advance in copper has now been reflected by all major copper salts. Early last week cupric chloride was advanced ½ cent for dihydrate, ¾ cent for anhydrous and ½ cent for crystals. Cupric was marked up 1.05 cents across the board. Advances in carbonate and sulfate, posted soon enough to appear in last week's issue of OPD, became industry-wide. Metal, its supply tightened by strikes here and south of the border, evinced strength unabated, trade sources said.

Mercury, moving steadily downward since early spring, was nudged another $3 in that direction by an influx of imports. Tin wobbled a little but closed unchanged. Zinc found scant interest. For consumers, having triumphantly chased a ½ cent advance out of the market, were content to sit on their laurels. Lead consumers had no laurels to sit on but they sat. A highly reputable source reported sales at a seasonally slow 3,330 short tons.

How do trade people feel about the re-opening of the acid market around Pittsburgh?

First of all, they would like to have seen it opened up by a measure less stringent than the promulgation of injunction. But, still, they are not unhappy to see the first batches of acid trickling to the makers of steel.

It is hoped, it is deeply hoped in all quarters, trade sources say, that, long before the injunction has run its course, management and labor will have sat down earnestly, sincerely, without the foofooraw, flamboyant fanfare and ballyhoo of public relations, to arrive at a reasonable, amicable settlement, that will not neglect the interest of consumers.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended November 7, at 92.4 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with 97.7 percent for the previous week and 92.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cupric chloride, dihydrate, ½c. per lb.
Anhyd., ¾c. per lb.
dry cryst., ½c. per lb.
Cuprous chloride, 1.05c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $3 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
106.87	106.95	107.01	103.53

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—The enforced armistice in steel, while bringing no tears of joy to the eyes of trade people, gets quiet welcome as a chance to move some acid in that direction, now that the mysterious ways of collective bargaining have proved so particularly unfruitful.

But it is conceded from all quarters that, under the present dispensation, collective bargaining must have the final say in that matter. For the injunction can bring only eighty days of uneasy peace, much of that time to be consumed in coaxing the furnaces back to full output. And perhaps not a little coaxing will prove necessary, and not necessarily availing, to inspire in the workers an attitude of heartfelt co-operativeness, it is said.

Hydrofluoric—HF makers have suffered less than others from the general havoc wrought by the steel strike. Helping to protect them has been a moderately active aluminum outlet.

Nitric—Fertilizer demand is soaring to the apex of its seasonal arc. But who cares, say most nitric makers. Fact is, fertilizer folks supply most of their nitric needs captively.

Industrial nitric outlets, accounting for 15 percent of total consumption and nearly 100 percent of open market sales, have been scarred by indirect blows from the steel strike.

Sulfuric—Makers of the acid are picking themselves up and preparing to send some of the stuff in the direction of Pittsburgh, now that steel workers are back on the job, having been urged thence by a supreme promulgation of injunction, trade sources say.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Production of alum last year totaled 824,498 short tons, a slight retreat from 817,857 in 1957. The drop in shipments was somewhat broader: 824,498 tons in 1958, as against 832,715 the year before.

Copper Chloride—Quotations have been advanced to reflect higher copper. Cupric chloride is up ½c. per pound for dihydrate, ¾c. for anhydrous and ½c. for dry crystals. New carlot prices are, respectively, 30½c. per pound, 44¾c., and 38¾c.

Cuprous chloride has been advanced 1.05c. across the board to 41.35c. for truckloads. Differentials for smaller quantities remain unchanged.

Copper Sulfate—Price advances, stemming from higher copper, have already been reported in the last issue of OPD. Crystalline grade was advanced 40c. per hundredweight, monohydrated 90c., and tribasic $1.40.

The new quotations are based on copper at 33c. per pound, as against 31½c. formerly.

Mines Bureau's report on the September market:

- Shipments down 27 percent to 2,172 tons from 2,992 in August.
- Production down 13 percent to 2,136 tons from 2,452 in August.
- Stocks about unchanged at 2,804 tons. (2,856 in August.)
- Exports totaling 38 tons, no imports.

Prevailing end use pattern during the last three years for which there are complete figures:

- Shipments totaled 67,008 in 1956, 70,256 in 1957, and 46,580 in 1958. Into agricultural outlets went, respectively, 13,932, 15,664 and 20,084 tons; into industrial uses, respectively, 21,952, 20,824, and 18,140 tons; and into miscellaneous, mostly exports, respectively, 31,124, 33,768 and 7,636 tons.

All data from Mines Bureau.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum-base scrap consumers took 33,090 tons in July, 10 percent less than in June, according to the Mines Bureau. Consumption of finished ingot declined 19 percent to 25,285 tons. For both types of material, reduced shipments were accounted for by the usual seasonal slowdown combined with effects of the steel strike.

All types of secondary ingot showed decreased shipments during the month except the Al-Si group, which increased slightly.

Quotations of scrap aluminum and finished ingot remained unchanged through the month, according to the Bureau's records.

Independent smelters consumed 30,843 tons of the total July tonnage. Primary producers used 4,513 tons, and foundries, fabricators and others took the remaining 2,734 tons. Metallic recovery was calculated at 31,312 tons, comprising 24,369 from new scrap and 6,943 from old.

The Bureau estimated that full coverage of the industry would have shown a total scrap consumption in July of 45,000 tons and secondary ingot output of 31,000 tons. Metallic recovery would have totaled 37,000 tons, the Bureau said.

Copper—Mill and foundry consumption of refined copper in August: 119,000 tons, an advance of 34 percent over the July total. But Business & Defense Services Administration adds that July was a vacation month, and earlier months showed a significantly higher rate of consumption than August.

Brass mill consumption of refined copper, rose from 26,000 tons in July to 51,000 in August. The latter, said BDSA, was a level more consistent with the first six months of 1959, and 13 percent higher than in August a year ago.

Wire mills consumed 63,000 tons of refined copper, up 23 percent from July, but nine percent less than in August 1958.

August exports, totaling 17,000 tons, were 55 percent greater than in the preceding month but 59 percent under those of August 1958, BDSA said. Imports, at 13,000 tons, were up 18 percent from July 1959 and over four times greater than in August 1958.

Consumers of copper-base scrap were found to have experienced the normal

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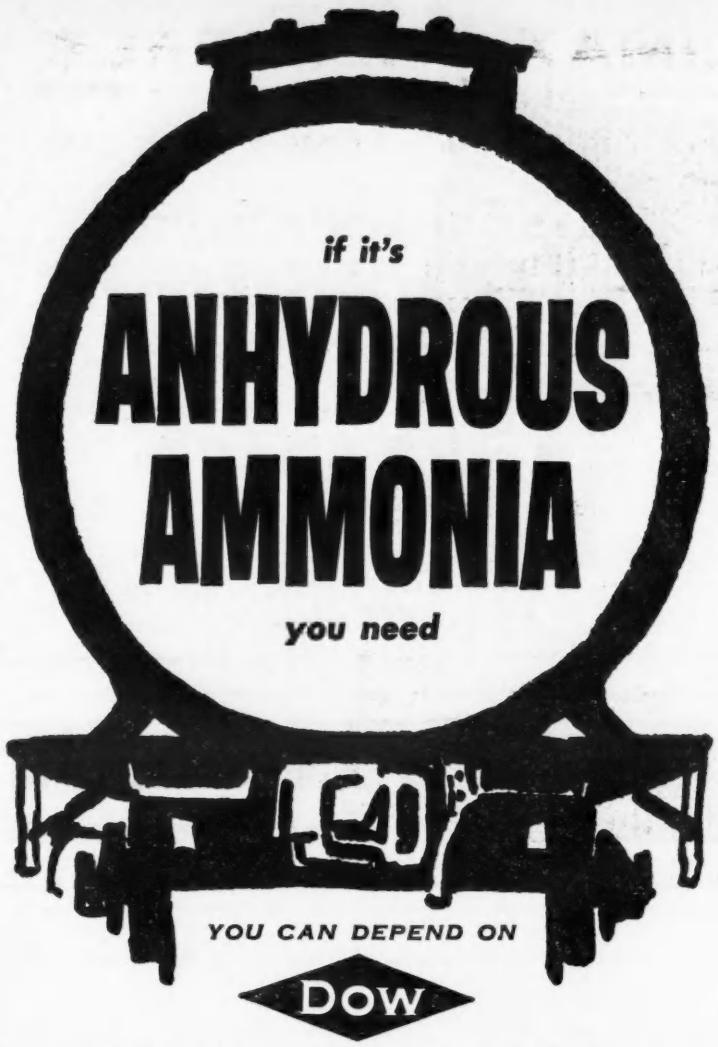

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Heavy Chemicals

seasonal increases in receipts and consumption: August receipts of 71,000 tons, nine percent over July but seven percent below June; August consumption of 75,000 tons, 27 percent above July and four percent above June.

September receipts of open-market, copper-base scrap: 40,800 tons, as against 31,800 in August, an increase of 28 percent.

Consumption of all scrap up 14 percent, stocks up four percent.

Consumption of refined copper at brass mills up six percent, at wire mills up 15 percent. Wire-mill stocks of refined copper down 29 percent, brass mill stocks down 12 percent.

Lead—Fair rate of sales maintained, prices steady all around, supply adequate for the week.

Import data:

- According to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, U. S. lead imports in September rose 8,000 tons to 33,000 tons, just short of equalling the monthly average.
- Ore imports rose 11,000 tons, but refined were down 2,400 tons.
- Only 19 tons of refined metal were exported.

Mercury—Prices were off $3 per flask, persisting in a downtrend that has been virtually uninterrupted since early last Spring. Supply was more than adequate to meet the sketchy demand.

With the close of the week, offering prices stood at $218 to $220 per flask, the range reflecting quantity.

Platinum — The long-standing price range of $77 to $80 continued, the lower figure accounting for most of the reported sales.

Silver—Price steady at 91⅜c. per ponnd.

Tin — Offering prices held unchanged at $1.02 per pound, spot.

Zinc—Smelter output of slab zinc in October: 63,938 tons. So reports the American Zinc Institute.

The Institute says further that this was a good advance over September's 62,202 tons but fell short of the year's monthly average of 72,061 tons. Total output for the year to date, with the close of October, stood at 726,008, the Institute said.

Other items from the AZI report:

- Shipments up sharply to 65,723 tons from 61,185 the month before. Stocks higher at 193,036 tons as against 192,019 a month earlier. Daily average output of 2,063 tons as against 2,073 the month before.

October output breakdown: Special high grade zinc, 25,573 tons; high grade, 3,269 tons; intermediate, 406 tons; prime western (including select & brass special), 34,690 tons.

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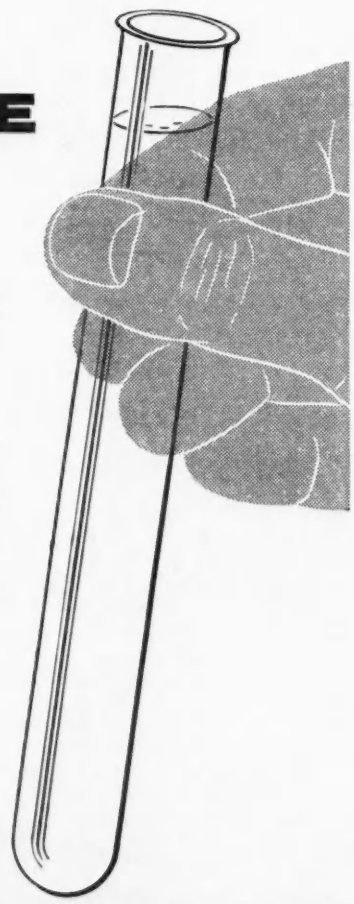

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Polyethylene-Lined Drum Of New Type Introduced

A new type of polyethylene-lined drum has been introduced to the chemical trade by Delaware Barrel & Drum Company, Wilmington, Del.

The outer pack of the new drum, designed by Package Research Laboratory, Rockaway, N. J., uses wood members reinforced with double-dipped galvanized steel binding wires and staples, making the exterior corrosion resistant, according to the company.

Available in 5-, 15- and 30-gallon sizes the drums have passed the MCA-ICC tests for regulated liquids and may be used to ship any liquid safe in polyethylene, including corrosive toxic and inflammable substances, according to the company.

The drums are claimed to be more durable, less expensive and generally lighter than the conventional combination of steel and polyethylene.

Metal & Thermit Plans Added Minerals Mining

The metals and minerals division of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, has plans to expand mineral mining operations in an 800-acre tract at Hanover County, Va.

Plans center on stepped-up extraction of aplite, which has just been discovered to be amply present in the property's ore body. (Aplite is one of a group of minerals used by the glass industry as a source of alumina for production of colored and flint container and window glasses.)

Installation of equipment to modify existing ore processing facilities is already under way at Hanover, the division reports. Commercial quantities are expected to be available by June, 1960.

FDA's Lawyers Win a Battle

—*Continued from page* 5

visions of the delisting order, at least as to yellows 3 and 4, were therefore invalid.

It entered four objections to the order:

- That the colors had been used for many years and serve a useful and desirable purpose in coloring food and drugs, principally margarine and butter.
- That FDA's laboratory tests showed no adverse physiological effects in laboratory animal feedings of the colors at concentrations of 500 ppm of the animal's total diet.
- That reasonably anticipated uses of the four yellows did not justify any fear of injury from their use.
- That is was urging FDA to take action to prohibit excessive concentrations rather than bar the proper and harmless use being made of the colors.

FDA's reply to these contentions was that they were wholly insufficient to warrant a hearing because they sought the promulgation of regulations that were beyond the agency's authority in light of the Supreme Court decision in the Citrus Exchange case. The eighth circuit court agreed with FDA that the four grounds set forth were legally insufficient after the Supreme Court had acted, and disposed of the question where the law nevertheless requires a public hearing, in this manner:

How Matter Was Disposed Of

"It is only after filing objections '. . . stating the grounds therefore, and requesting a public hearing upon such objections. . .' that an interested party is entitled to a hearing.

"The hearing is solely for the purpose of receiving evidence 'relevant and material to the issues raised by such objections.' Certainly, then, the objections, in order to be effective and necessitate the hearing requested, must be legally adequate so that, if true, the order complained of could not prevail.

"The objections must raise issues. The issues must be material to the question involved; that is, the legality of the order attacked. They may not be frivolous or inconsequential. Where the objections stated and the issues raised thereby are, even if true, legally insufficient, their effect is a nullity and no objections have been stated.

"Congress did not intend the governmental agencies created by it to perform useless or fruitful tasks. If it is perfectly clear that petitioner's appeal for a hearing contains nothing material and the objections stated do not abrogate the legality of the order attacked, no hearing is required by law.

"We hold that the respondent (FDA) was correct and that no hearing need be held when the prerequisite objections are not supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought."

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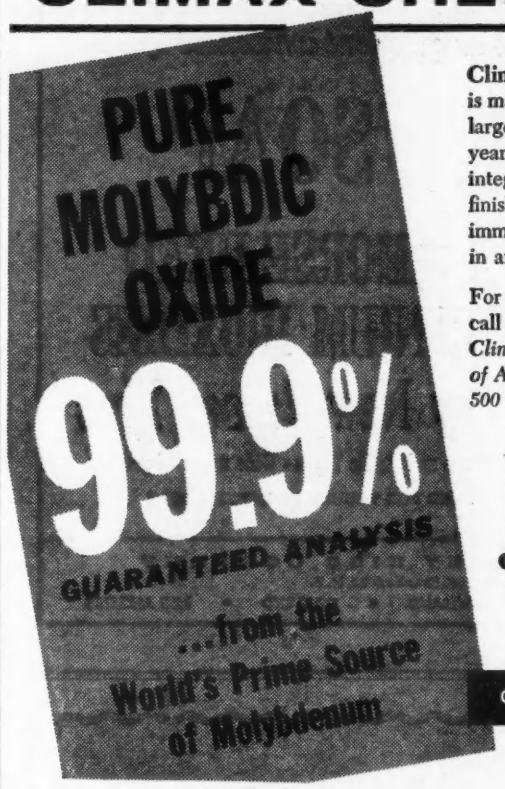

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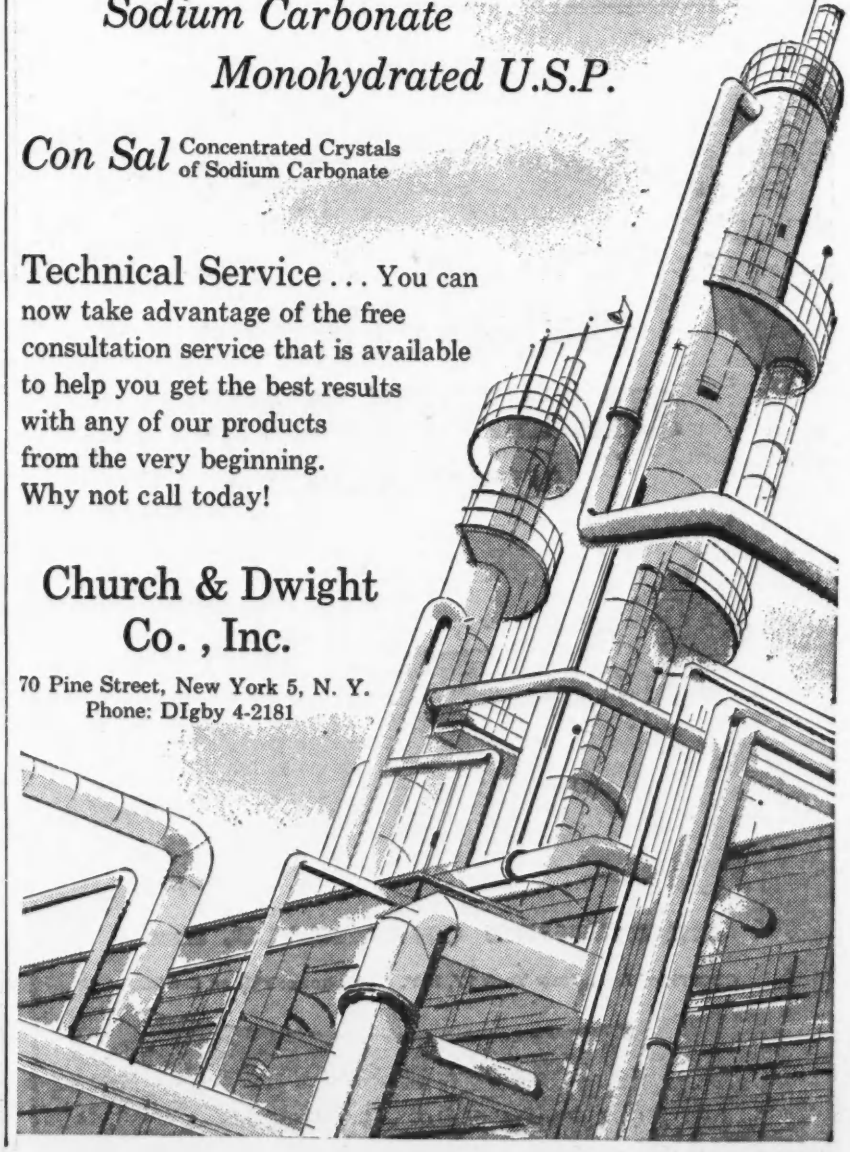

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Plastics Use to Triple In Containers by 1965

—Continued from page 7

estimates that somewhere around 60 million pounds of plastics, mostly polystyrenes, were channeled into this application last year.

"Steady growth of molded containers should continue," Mr. Eustace feels, "as more attractive and ingenious designs take over packaging applications now held by traditional markets."

Squeeze containers, both tubes and bottles, are running at a rate of over 500 million units this year, he reports. This, he adds, equals about 22 million pounds of low-density polyethylene.

He thinks that use of high-density polyethylene for collapsible tubes and bottles, still very small in volume, "should grow to more than 35 million pounds by the end of 1960."

As for industrial shipping containers, Mr. Eustace is confident that consumption of both low- and high-density polyethylene "should grow significantly beyond the estimated 5 million pounds of material per year consumed at present."

Plastic carrier bottles, which were unable to edge their way into the household detergent market last year in competition with lower-priced metal cans, have great prospects for the future, he thinks.

High-Density Polyethylene's the Key

The key, he says, is high-density polyethylene, which—being seven times stiffer than low-density material—will give plastics makers a definite edge for these two reasons:

- The additional rigidity means that bottle walls can be made extremely thin, thus cutting the cost of the material.
- Machine cycles can be speeded up because less material needs to be extruded and less cooling time is required in the mold.

Thus, he sees this ahead for plastic carrier bottles:

"With a total market potential of 475 million containers for household liquid detergents next year and 525 million in 1961, plastic containers will probably account for almost the entire output by the end of 1961. Nineteen hundred sixty should see production of almost 400 million plastic detergent bottles using 32 million pounds of high-density polyethylene."

Mr. Eustace is of the opinion that low-density polyethylene will continue to expand moderately for the next two or three years. Intermediate-density and high-density polyethylene, he maintains, will encroach on some of these markets—but only gradually as some of the technical problems are ironed out.

Flexible Bottles and Tubes

"Flexible bottles, tubes and industrial containers currently using about 27 million pounds of low-density polyethylene," he says, "will gain to perhaps 30 million pounds in 1961.

"After that time, usage will level off and begin to decline in favor of high-density polyethylene and other newer polymers.

"The more rigid containers will push the use of high-density polyethylene from the almost negligible amount in 1958 to more than 35 million pounds in 1960 and to 50 million pounds in 1961.

"After 1961, polypropylene and perhaps other new polymers should begin to gain sizable volume in carrier markets."

He, therefore, predicts rigid plastic bottles, tubes and shipping containers will grow "to well over 100 million pounds by 1965."

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Obituaries

William R. Boyd

William R. Boyd, former president of the American Petroleum Institute and a nationally-known oil industry leader for three decades, died November 6 in Tague, Tex. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Boyd was chairman of the Petroleum Industry Council for National Defense in World War II, for which he received the Medal of Merit, the nation's highest civilian decoration, in 1946.

Alfred W. Hanmer

Alfred W. Hanmer, sales manager for Durez Plastics, a division of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., died November 10 in New York. He was fifty-five years old.

From 1945 to 1955, Mr. Hammer was a vice-president of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. When it merged with Hooker in 1955 he became sales manager for the unit.

Dr. William H. Schuette

Dr. William H. Schuette, a vice-president of Dow Chemical Company and general manager of its Midland division, died November 8 in Midland, Mich. He was forty-seven years old.

Dr. Schuette had been manager of the Midland division since 1955. He was elected a director of Dow in 1957 and a vice-president in 1958.

Earle E. Bolce, former president of Louis H. Bolce Paint Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died October 15. He was sixty-four years old.

Samuel H. McKenty, personnel supervisor for the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, N. Y., died November 11 in Philadelphia. He was 65 years old.

Larry E. Spooner, director of industrial relations for Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died Nov. 11 in that city. He was fifty-five years old.

Charles M. Vick, vice-president and secretary of Excelsior Varnish Company, Ohio, died November 9 in Cleveland. He was seventy-six years old.

Aerosol Unit Starts Up

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, New York, has just put into operation its new facilities for experimental aerosol packaging at Norwalk, Conn. The equipment is being used for the development of new formulations based on Vanderbilt products, principally "Veegum" and "Vancide."

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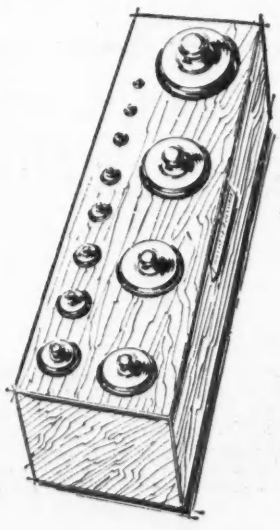

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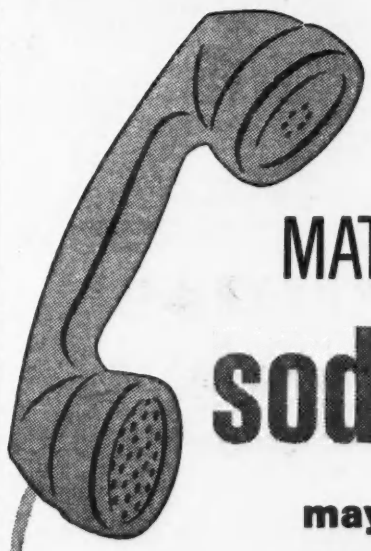

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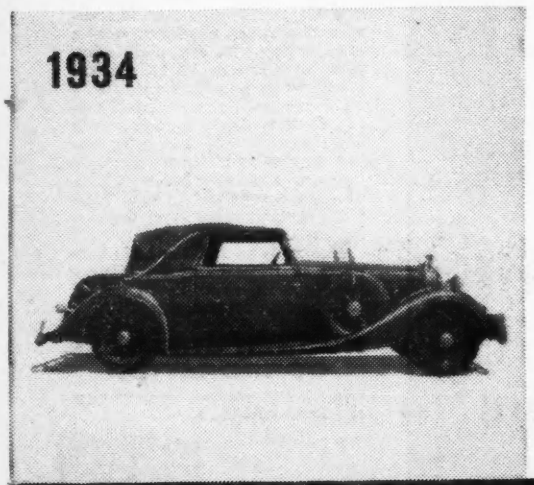

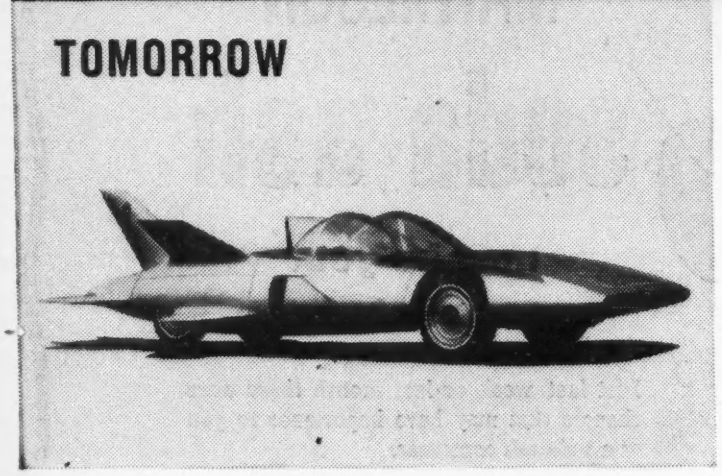

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Petroleum Derivatives

With the return of the steel workers under Taft-Hartley injunction, the benzene market takes on a more hopeful outlook. Yet, it will be some time before production is back to normal. As a result, most producers feel that there will be little immediate effect on the solvent market. The end of January is taken as the most likely date for the build-up of stocks to normal levels. What the situation will be after the period of injunction remains in doubt. There is a strong possibility that, if cokeoven production of benzene should continue without interruption, the market will be faced with over-production on this item.

Right now, the tight supply of benzene is the main feature of the aromatics. Prices of spot material still hover in the neighborhood of 36 to 40 cents a gallon in the Southwest. It is the opinion of some producers that premium prices will drop as more buyers sit tight and wait for the resumption of cokeoven benzene to loosen the tight supply. Xylene should firm as the metal fabricators begin to receive shipments from the steel mills. But it will be some time before their plants will be back in operation.

The aliphatic solvents are doing a normal business with no more than routine demand. Rubber solvent, due to the strike, is not doing as well as might be expected. The fast-evaporating aliphatics used in spray paints also suffered the adverse effects of the strike, but are expected to move better with the return of steel operations.

The American Petroleum Institute reports that production of LP and LR gases for the period of October 1 to 15 was up compared to the corresponding period for 1958, but lower when compared to the production figures for the previous two weeks.

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—The acute supply problem current in this market shows no sign of easing up at least until the end of January. The upholding of the Taft-Hartley injunction by the Supreme Court in the steel strike will have little immediate effect. It will be some time before the cokeoven production of benzene spills into the pipelines in significant amounts.

The price pattern of benzene under contract still is 31 cents a gallon, with benzene bought on spot moving in the 36-to-40-cents-a-gallon bracket. It is felt in some quarters that the abnormal price level on spot purchases will be forced to more normal levels as these buyers hold out for the injunction to free up supplies. What the picture will be after the period covered by the injunction remains in doubt. The possibility that over-production in the overall industry may cause a sharp reversal in the supply picture is considered a danger in some quarters.

Toluene—The overall demand for this item is running behind supply despite some regional shortages. Aviation commitments along with other high octane requirements are responsible for much of the siphoning off of large volumes in this area. Other consumers of toluene needs are being met as supplies are abundant. Prices hold firm.

Xylene—The surplus of this material continues its upward climb due to the closing down of more metal fabricating plants. Even as the steel workers return to the mills, it will be some time before their depleted steel inventories can be adequately replenished. On this basis it is not expected that the return to normal solvent demand will be brought about until the end of January. Meanwhile, the price pattern set over the last few weeks remains in effect.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaner's Naphtha—Supplies remain level as in previous weeks. The demand curve has flattened out somewhat as a result of the end of the seasonal rush in dry cleaning. Otherwise activity in this field holds pretty well at routine levels.

Mineral Spirits—Demand for the odorless type continues to be well sustained from the paint trade, while the market for regular mineral spirits and Stoddard solvent is at a routine pace. Overall, prices are firm with more than enough supplies to go around.

VM&P Naphtha—There is nothing new to report in this market. Prices and supplies are at the same levels that applied on previous weeks. The related naphtha solvents are doing well, as the market for these fast-evaporating solvents continues to be of importance in the oleoresinous type of industrial spray coatings. However, it is sharing the market with certain other aliphatic solvents whose boiling ranges are more narrow and whose evaporating rate tend to be faster. The result is a change in overall use patterns but since both solvents are made by the same producers, no adverse effect is expected on the market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 9

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 31 totaled 256,299,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,069,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 3,230,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,326,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 904,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

There is no change in this market from previous weeks. Supplies remain the same and demand continues strong. As the weather becomes colder there will be the usual slight shifts in end-use patterns of butane with respect to volumes. Butane demand is expected to remain strong. Propane bottled outlets continues to take a steady but lower volume.

Isobutane—LP production of this gas between October 1 and 15 this year was reported by API as totaling 25,626,000 gallons, as against the 21,353,000 produced during the previous period last year.

Butane/Propane—API reported production for the first half of October as amounting to 20,394,000 gallons, while refinery output totaled 4,878,000 gallons. During the corresponding period of 1958, output was 27,303,000 gallons and 2,285,000 gallons, respectively.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Little if any changes were noted in the market for this material. Prices have been unchanged for sometime now and no shifts are anticipated in the immediate future, producers have reported. Movement on the whole has been following a steady pattern. Exports remained at previous levels, while domestic sales despite the threat from growing plastic container coating sales, also stood fast. The overall picture in waxes remains good.

Miscellaneous

API estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended October 30 was 6,886,775 barrels.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,491,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 27,239,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,880,000 of kerosine; 11,849,000 of distillate fuel oil and 6,279,000 of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 176,147,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 33,035,000 of kerosine; 181,546,000 of distillate fuel oil and 58,050,000 of residual fuel oil on October 30, 1959.

The wholesale price index (1947-49 = 100) for crude petroleum and petroleum products was, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 116.2 for August, compared with 114.3 for July and 119.2 for August 1958.

Udylite Research Corp. Expands Chicago Facility

Udylite Research Corporation, a subsidiary of the Udylite Corporation, Detroit, Mich., is doubling its metal-finishing-chemicals capacity with installation of five new reactor units. Site of the expansion is the company's new million-dollar research center in Detroit.

New facilities include the addition of 20,000 square feet of plant space, bringing the total research area to 50,000 square feet. Also included are new reactors, tanks, filters, pipelines, pumps and packaging outlets. In addition, the processing flow has been revamped to provide for minimum handling.

Oil, Gas Leasing Bids Will Be Opened Dec. 2

Bids will be opened December 2 for oil and gas leasing of 1,440 acres within Fort Sill Military Reservation in Comanche County, Okla., by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

The land to be offered is located within the known geologic structures of Fort Sill-Elgin field and consists of four parcels of 320 and 480 acres each.

USI Names Managers

U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, has named John A. Putnam manager of the Atlanta, Ga., office. Joseph G. Longstreth has been made manager at St. Louis, Mo., and Roy A. Parker manager at Kansas City, Mo.

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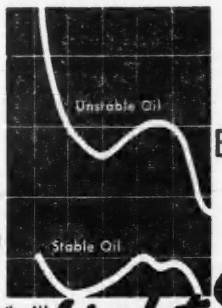

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	Boiling Range I. B. P.	Boiling Range Dry Point	% Aromatics	Color (Saybolt)	Uses
Espesol Benzene (Nitration Grade)	79.5°C	80.2°C	100.0	30	Chemical Manufacturing
Espesol 1° Toluene	110.2°C	111.0°C	105 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Paint and Varnish
Espesol 5° Xylene	137.8°C	141.0°C	98 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 1	309.0°F	348.0°F	98.0	30	Paint, Varnish, Insecticides
Espesol 2	362.0°F	410.0°F	99.0	30	Paint, Varnish
Espesol 3	286.0°F	325.0°F	88.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish, Wood Preserving

ALIPHATICS

Espesol Hexane	152.0°F	156.0°F	0.2	30	Oil Extraction, Adhesives
Espesol Heptane	201.0°F	207.0°F	0.2	30	Degreasing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 100	156.0°F	202.0°F	1.0	30	Rubber Processing, Adhesives
Espesol 204	205.0°F	223.0°F	44.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing
Espesol 210	206.0°F	238.0°F	43.0 (KBV)	30	Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction
Espesol 250	246.0°F	275.0°F	37.0 (KBV)	30	VM & P Naphtha, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 300	311.0°F	389.0°F	38.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning
Espesol 310A (DriRex)	306.0°F	338.0°F	30.0 (KBV)	30	Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish
Espesol 350	362.0°F	408.0°F	34.0 (KBV)	30	Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning
Espesol 380 (Espesene)	385.0°F	474.0°F	1.0	30	Insecticides, Paint, Varnish

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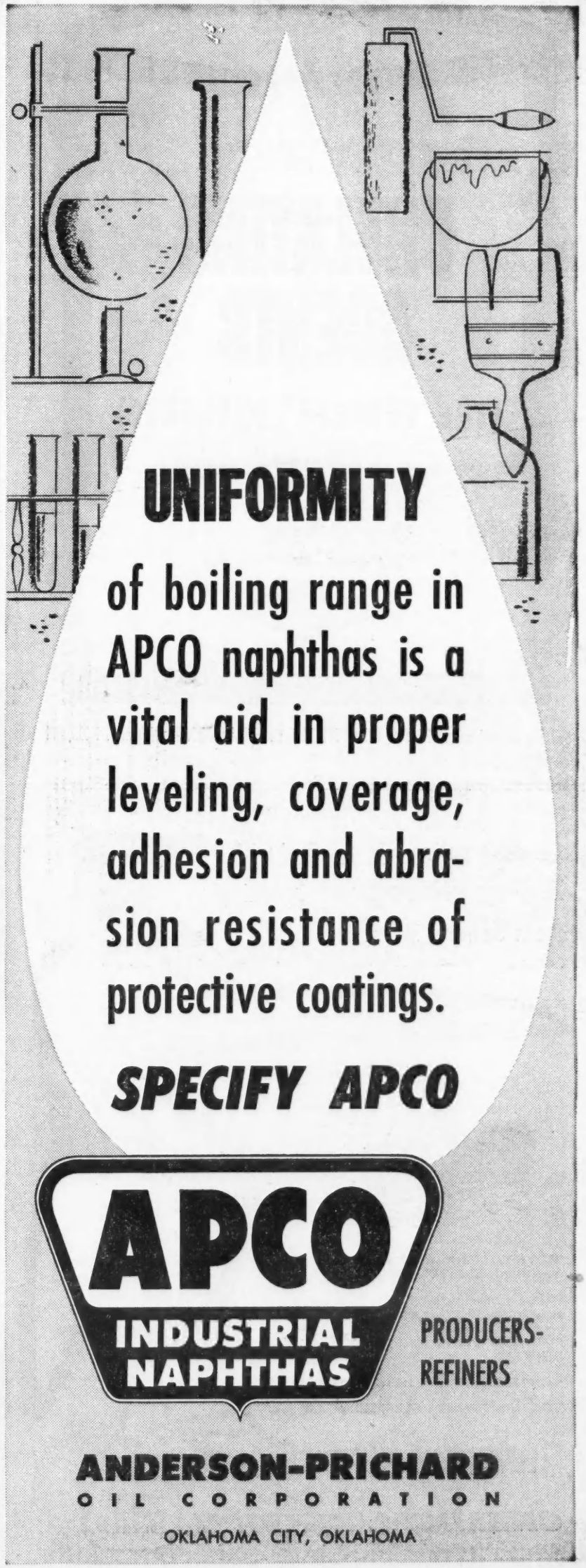
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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

The sequestration of metal ions is described by one producer as being a reaction of metal ions with a compound possessing negative ions, by which an inert but soluble complex is formed. A stable complex results so that the metal ions cannot exert their normally undesirable effect in an aqueous solution any longer. Thus, the sequestration of calcium and iron ions prevents the precipitation of soap and also the possibility of dull and uneven shades in dyeing. The resulting sequestered ion is tightly held in a complex ring of atoms by both primary and secondary valences; and this stable ring formation is called chelation.

Discussed below are two surfactant groups of the anionic alkyl aryl sulfonate type and another which is polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono oleate. Besides these two types, there are many other varieties. But all of them have something in common: they are all materials designed to lower interfacial or surface tension and they achieve this by falling under one of the following categories: they can be either wetting-out, dispersing, emulsifying, penetrating or cleaning agents, or combinations of them.

Stabilizing agents will make the difference between a superior and inferior vinyl resin composition. Furthermore, they are more than just light absorbers. A stabilizer used in vinyl compositions should be formulated to act as an ultraviolet light absorber as well as being acid accepting so that it will react chemically with the hydrogen chloride as fast as it is formed, thus preventing the catalytic effect of hydrogen chloride in further degradation.

Unstabilized vinyl compositions are subject to heat and photochemical reactions which, with the loosing of hydrogen chloride, will break down. The liberated hydrogen chloride will further and speed up the deterioration and dehydrochlorination causing discoloration and embrittlement.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue Here's the entire list:

Adhesives. antibacterials and fungicides. antifoaming agents. antioxidants. antistatic agents. blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators. chelating agents. chemically processed oils. emulsions and latexes. enzymes. fatty acid derivatives. feed supplements. filtering materials. ion exchange resins. surfactants. synthetic waxes. textile chemicals. thickening and suspending agents. and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7

Chelates & Sequestrants

Antara Chemicals Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation has on the market a sequestering agent, **"Cheelox B-13,"** which is a balanced mixture of the soluble salts of aminocarboxylic acids. It is designed, states Antara, for use in any stage of textile, paper, leather, and other wet processing.

According to Antara, **"Cheelox B-13"** offers a practical means of both softening water and preventing iron stains in alkaline-textile processing liquids. Preventing rather than removing iron stains is less expensive, explains the company. Another feature of **"Cheelox B-13,"** continues its producer, is its ability to inactivate all traces of iron in an alkaline solution as well as calcium and magnesium ions.

"Perma Kleer-50" is put out by Refined Products Corporation. It is described as being an aqueous 35 percent solution of the tetrasodium salt of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid. The company claims that this product is about 20 percent more effective in chelating calcium ion than 34 percent of conventional EDTA.

According to Refined, **"Perma Kleer-50"** forms good stable chelates with the alkaline earths, heavy metals and transition elements but is particularly efficient in alkaline solutions, excepting ferric ion.

Concerning solubility of their product, Refined says that **"Perma Kleer-50"** is readily soluble in alkaline solutions, but solubility diminishes as acidity of the solution increases. This chelating agent, continues the company, is insoluble in most organic solvents with only methyl alcohol dissolving in small degrees.

There are several available forms of **"Perma Kleer-50"**: liquid, beads, trisodium and disodium salts, and acid forms. **"Perma Kleer-50"** finds application in many textile and industrial operations, but Refined puts in the reminder that any use of their product must allow for the inability of EDTA to chelate ferric ion in alkaline solutions and for its lower solubility in acid media.

"Chel 242" is an organic complexing agent produced by Geigy Industrial Chemicals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, designed for solubilizing the heavier metals in strongly alkaline solutions. Geigy markets it as an aqueous solution, **"Chel 242L,"** and also as a dry, nonhygroscopic powder, **"Chel 242PN,"** which has an acid pH.

According to Geigy, use of **"Chel 242"** forms colorless complexes with iron, preventing precipitation of ferric hydroxide or iron sulfide in caustic soda solutions as strong as 40 percent. The product also forms complexes with other heavy metals, such as chromium, nickel, cobalt, lead, manganese, copper, cadmium, bismuth and zinc; titanium is also solubilized in dilute alkali.

"Chel 242L" is described by Geigy as being a straw liquid in appearance and **"Chel 242PN,"** as a white powder. Concerning applications, in refining alkalies, Geigy says that **"Chel 242"** will decolorize and clarify caustic soda solutions, sodium sulfide, sodium sulfhydrate, potassium hydroxide, etc., containing iron precipitates. **"Chel 242L,"** continues the company may be sprayed onto, and **"Chel 242PN"** mixed with, dry alkalis. **"Chel 242"** finds further applications in cellulose products, leather goods, rubber reclaiming, mineral separations, rust stripping.

Surface Active Agents

Swift & Company, General Soap Department, has on the market **"Solar 40 Flakes and Granules."** They are 40 percent active, anionic alkyl aryl sulfonates, said to have good color and odor.

According to Swift, one advantage of the **"Solar 40 Flakes** and **Granules"** is their high density. This is an advantage when compounding these high sudsing detergents or when storage space is a problem. Furthermore, their solubility is rapid and complete, states Swift. **"Solar Granules"** have the same chemical composition as the **"Flakes,"** but they have been ground and screened to insure uniform particle size.

Analyzing a typical sample, Swift says that both **"Solar 40 Flakes** and **Granules"** have very slight, pleasant odor, they have a minimum of 40 percent active ingredient, a pH in a one pereent solution at 30°C. of 7.3 to 7.7, an average molecular weight of 348.

Swift also markets **"Solar 90 Flakes** and **Granules."** These are offered as concentrated, anionic, alkyl aryl sulfonates. They are described as being 90 percent active dodecyl benzene sulfonate and are said to be uniform, free flowing, and not as hydroscopic as many materials of this type.

The **"Solar 90's,"** according to Swift, are very soluble, easily rinsed and nonstreaking. They serve as excellent starting materials for the manufacture of detergents, cleaners, bubble bath compounds, etc. Finally, **"Solar 90's"** are said to be high foaming and to function as detergents, wetting agents, and emulsifiers.

Creamy white in color, **"Solar 90 Flakes** and **Granules"** also have a slight, pleasant odor, and a pH in a one percent solution at 25°C. of 9.0.

Atlas Powder Company produces many series of surfactants of which two products of two different series are **"Atlox 3300"** and **"Tween 80."** The former, **"Atlox 3300"** is an anionic alkyl aryl sulfonate. Its form at 25°C. is a clear, yellow to amber colored viscous liquid with an approximate viscosity at 25°C. of 1.03, a pH in a 5 percent aqueous solution of

3 to 6, and a water content of 4.3 to 5.3 percent.

Concerning solubility properties, **"Atlox 3300"** is said to be soluble at low concentrations, with some haze, in water and hard water and in gels at higher concentrations. Atlas says that their product is soluble in acetone, carbon tetrachloride, cellosolve, diethyl ether, dioxane, ethylene glycol, methanol, aniline, mineral spirits, kerosene and toluene.

"Atlox 3300" is said to be insoluble, however, in corn and cottonseed oils, and 5 percent aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide with gelling in the latter at higher concentrations.

Finally, Atlas claims that **"Atlox 3300"** is dispersible at low concentrations in 5 percent aqueous solutions of sulfuric acid and hydrochloric, and as above, with gelling at higher concentrations.

"Tween 80" is described by Atlas as being a nonionic emulsifier with a chemical composition of polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. In appearance it is a yellow oily liquid at 25°C., has an approximate viscosity of 400 cps. at 25°C., a flash point of about 605°F., an estimated fire point of 645°F., a water content of 2.5 to 3.0 percent.

Insoluble in mineral oil and mineral spirits, Atlas says that **"Tween 80"** is soluble in water, in 5 percent aqueous solutions of sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium sulfate and aluminum chloride, toluol, cottonseed and corn oils, methanol, ethanol, ethyl acetate and aniline. It is also dispersible at certain concentrations in acetone, ether, dioxane, carbon tetrachloride and ethylene glycol.

UV Absorbers, Stabilizers

"Nuostabe V-134" is a barium-cadmium complex stabilizer put out by Nuodex Products Company. Nuodex recommends it for use in calendering, plastisols, organosols, extrusions, injection molding and solutions. Excellent initial color, and good resistance to heat and light degradation are properties attributed to **"Nuostabe V-134"** by Nuodex. The use of stearic acid and 5 PHR of an epoxy plasticizer is suggested in conjunction with **"Nuostabe V-134"** for optimum heat and light stabilizing effects.

"Nuostabe Bacad V-130" is another Nuodex product. Described as being a coprecipitated barium-cadmium laurate, with a chelating agent, **"Nuostabe V-40** or **V-141," "Nuostabe Bacad V-130"** is generally used to provide systems widely applicable in calendered and extended goods.

A fine white powder in appearance, **"Nuostabe Bacab V-130"** is said to have a maximum moisture content of 1.0 percent, specific gravity of 1.3 at 80°F., an apparent density of about 6 pounds per gallon, and a softening point of 150°C.

According to Nuodex, **"Nuostabe Bacad V-130,"** incorporated with a chelate and an epoxy plasticizer, provides outstanding stability in vinyl formulations containing more than 5 PHR of a plasticized phosphate. Use of **"Nuostabe Bacad V-130"** is recommended for plastisols or organosols due to their tendency to cause gelation or rapid viscosity rise.

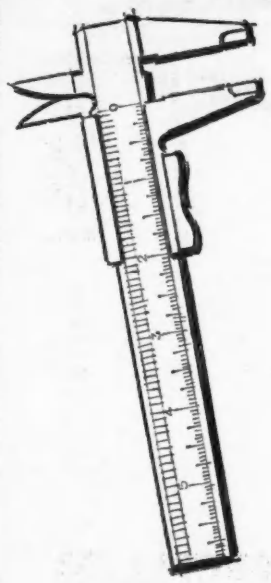
National Lead Company markets a long line of **"Dutch Boy"** non-lead stabilizers. **"Clarite"** is a barium-cadmium organic stabilizer with good heat and light stability and clarity. Its heat stability is said to be effective over a long period of time. Adapted for all types of molded and extruded products, such as belting, tubing, garden hose, injection moldings, etc., National Lead says that the lubricating action of **"Clarite"** is sufficient for processing requirements without additional lubricants.

National Lead supplies this item in two components: **"Clarite A,"** a white powder, and **"Clarite B,"** a clear liquid.

"Provinite," another National Lead stabilizer, is a barium-cadmium organic complex also supplied in a two component system, but the company says that it is preferred in stocks requiring maximum non-yellowing and light stability.

There are several other characteristics of **"Provinite"** which differ from **"Clarite"** listed by National Lead. **"Provinite"** is said to have slightly less lubricating action than **"Clarite"** and it is recommended by National Lead for use with easily oxidized plasticizers. Furthermore, the company goes on to say that the stabilizing action of **"Provinite"** makes it suitable for use at lower concentrations in vinyl stocks than conventional barium-cadmium soaps.

Finally, National Lead claims that this stabilizer can be used at concentrations of 2 percent of **"Provinite A"** and one percent **"Provinite B"** in high temperature sheeting stocks to as low as 0.75 percent of the **"A"** and one percent of the **"B"** in thin film.



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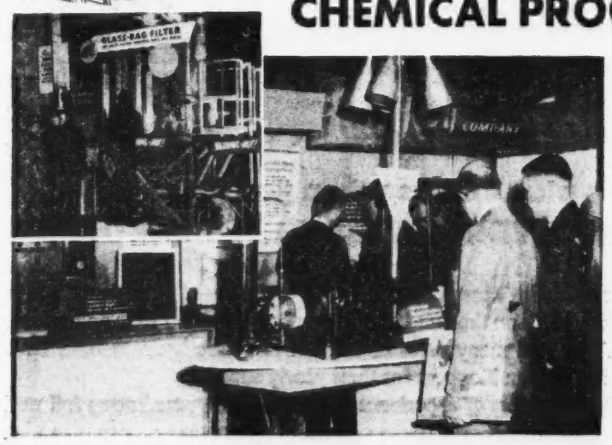

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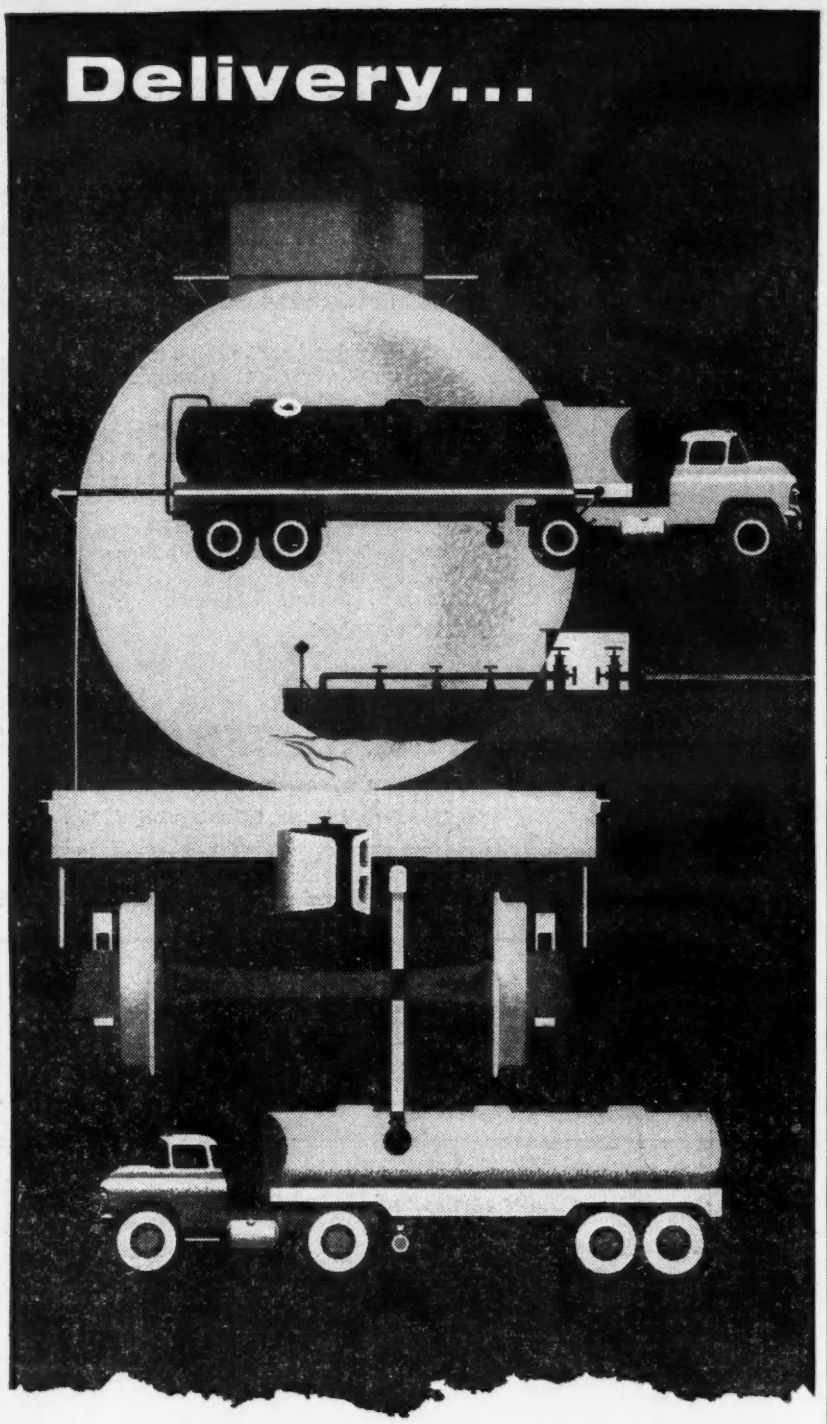

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Coal Chemicals

A petrochemical producer reported it would produce benzene and naphthalene from petroleum at a commercial hydrodealkylation plant to be constructed at the firm's Buffalo, N.Y., refinery. The unit will produce a maximum of 12 million gallons of benzene or 50 million pounds of naphthalene per year, the company said. In pilot plant studies, naphthalene with melting point of 80 degrees and benzene with freeze point of 5.5 degrees centigrade have been produced. Strong rumors have persisted for several weeks that petroleum sources were preparing plans for recovery of naphthalene from petroleum stocks. Observers feel that the building of even a small plant will have a tremendous stabilizing effect on the market. Should other petroleum sources decide to get into the naphthalene business, the market may be on the threshold of a period of self-sufficiency, independent of fluctuations in cokeoven operations and import supplies.

The Bureau of Mines reported coke production in the month of September amounted to 1,563,711 net tons. The figure was about one-fourth the normal monthly output of coke and reflects the effects of the steel strike, the Bureau said.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 15 would amount to 45.9 percent of capacity equivalent to 1,300,000 tons of steel. Output in the week previous was 368,000 tons, 368,000 in the corresponding week one month ago, and 2,011,000 net tons in the comparable week one year ago.

Price Trends

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None

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Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
118.45	118.46	118.47	118.52

For Current Prices see page **9**

Basic Products

Benzene — Imports during September amounted to 5,487,114 gallons valued at $1,362,332, according to Census Bureau report.

Imported from Canada was 527,682 gallons valued at $139,836; France, 453,990 gallons valued at $98,307; USSR, 2,200,000 gallons valued at $549,750; also from Russia, 2,305,442 gallons valued at $574,439.

Auto companies were being forced to shutdown despite the fact that the nation's steel workers were going back to work and steel operating rates were expected to climb to 46 percent by the end of the week. Layoffs in the automotive industry totaled about 223,000 and estimates as to when the plants would get started again varied from four to six weeks.

It is felt that benzene consumers will take all the material they can get while uncertainty exists as to whethter the steel workers will walk out again after the first of the year. Trade observers indicate it could take two monthts before a "pre-strike supply position is again reached."

Estimated consumption of benzene in making DDT is 13-14 million gallons per year, according to trade estimates. Although the volume is small compared to phenol and styrene, consumers in this market area are expected to make steady withdrawals in the months ahead.

Eleven suppliers of DDT offered 80,250,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable powder to the General Services Administration for the World Health Program in the coming year. GSA had invited bids on 56 million pounds and reserved the right to increase or decrease the amount by 25 percent if need be.

Cresylic Acid—Stocks remain adequate for trading requirements. Initial shipments of tar from steel mills are not expected to be very rich in naphthalene due to lower temperatures at which the ovens are operated. On the other hand, at the lower temperatures the percentage of tar acids goes up. This means additional stocks of tar acids in the weeks ahead and, as one observer put it, "no one is interested in seeing more tar acids at this time." Coke inventories above ground are reported heavy; another reason for continuing to operate ovens at a lower heat.

Naphthalene — A petrochemical producer announced plans to build a hydrodealkylation unit at the company's Buffalo, New York refinery, for the production of naphthalene and benzene from petroleum.

Starting with petroleum raw materials or coaltar light oils the unit is expected to turn out 12 million gallons of benzene or 50 million pounds of naphthalene or a combination of both.

The melting point of naphthalene produced in pilot plant quantities using the process is reported at 80 degrees centigrade. One hundred percent purity would be attained at 80.2 degrees. Sulfur content would be about one to two parts per million, it is said.

Strong rumors have persisted for many weeks that petroleum sources were preparing plans to get into the naphthalene market. Observers feel that the development will have a tremendous stabilizing influence on the market even if only a small plant is built.

On the spot market, 50-ton parcels of import material for immediate shipment were being quoted at 12c. to 14c. per pound, with no takers.

Phenol—Phenol exports, at about 31 million pounds for the first nine months, are 2 million pounds over the amount exported in the nine month period last year.

Domestic demand has also held up well due to the high level of operations in the automotive and appliance industries. Thus, effects of the steel strike have been slow in showing up in this market. Immense quantities of steel inventories put away in the pre-strike period kept consuming industries humming for almost four months. As of last week, however, producers were beginning to voice the opinion that the strike hung around a little too long and that the lull would be felt in the months ahead.

Automotive companies have had to curtail their operations substantially only during the past few weeks and estimates as to when they might get started again ranged from four to six weeks. Demand for phenolics for use in plywood produc-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: September

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		September 1959	*September* 1958	*First Nine Months* 1959	*First Nine Months* 1958
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	106,668	1,120,509	5,101,439	5,619,373
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	23,908	21,651	197,242	368,654
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	23,083	22,664	225,018	385,347
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	405,091	733,671	5,850,609	5,816,351
Phenol	lbs.	4,925,639	6,145,118	30,904,835	29,484,367
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	110,400	60,000	4,035,800	12,756,928
Pitch	short tons	2,318	3,742	23,418	55,854
Toluene	lbs.	23,154,888	16,392,484	152,511,613	124,175,004
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	5,487,114	2,794,482	42,117,974	40,685,847
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	3,690,609	1,842,466	31,147,077	25,669,144
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	122,251	72,738	1,625,854	910,035
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	4,910,159	6,367,047	48,545,432	49,970,544
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	15,432	11,023	375,154	855,174

Coal Chemicals

tion has been well sustained and forms a basis for good support of the phenol market.

Intermediates

p-Cresol—The market is just about being supplied. A long strike at one producer's plant last summer caused p-cresol to move into a tight supply position. However, since settlement of the strike operating rate has been pushed to the limit and production is continuing seven days a week. In this quarter, material is reported sold out for the balance of the year.

N,N-Dimethylaniline—As reported two weeks ago, price of this material declined 2c. per pound across the board.

N,N-Dimethylaniline, regular, is newly quoted at 26c. per pound in tanks; 28c. per pound in carload or truckload lots and 29c. per pound in less carload or less truckload quantity. N,N-Dimethylaniline, special, was also reduced. Tankcar listing is set at 31c. per pound as against the previous price of 33c.; new price on carload or truckload, is 33c.; less carload or less truckload is 34c. per pound.

N-Methylaniline — Tankcar price was dropped 7c. per pound, while carload and less carload quantities were reduced 8c. per pound.

New tankcar or tanktruck price is 60c. per pound; carload or truckload, 62c. per pound; less carload or less truckload lots are 63c. per pound. Material is supplied in liquid form. Packing in less than tankcar quantity is 450-lb. non-returnable steel drums.

Phthalic Anhydride—Bureau of census

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended November 15, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	461,031
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	19,589,814
Benzene	gals.	1,803,686
Coaltar	gals.	10,716,971
Crude chemical oil	gals.	339,707
Toluene	gals.	436,767
Xylene	gals.	129,412

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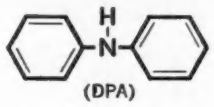

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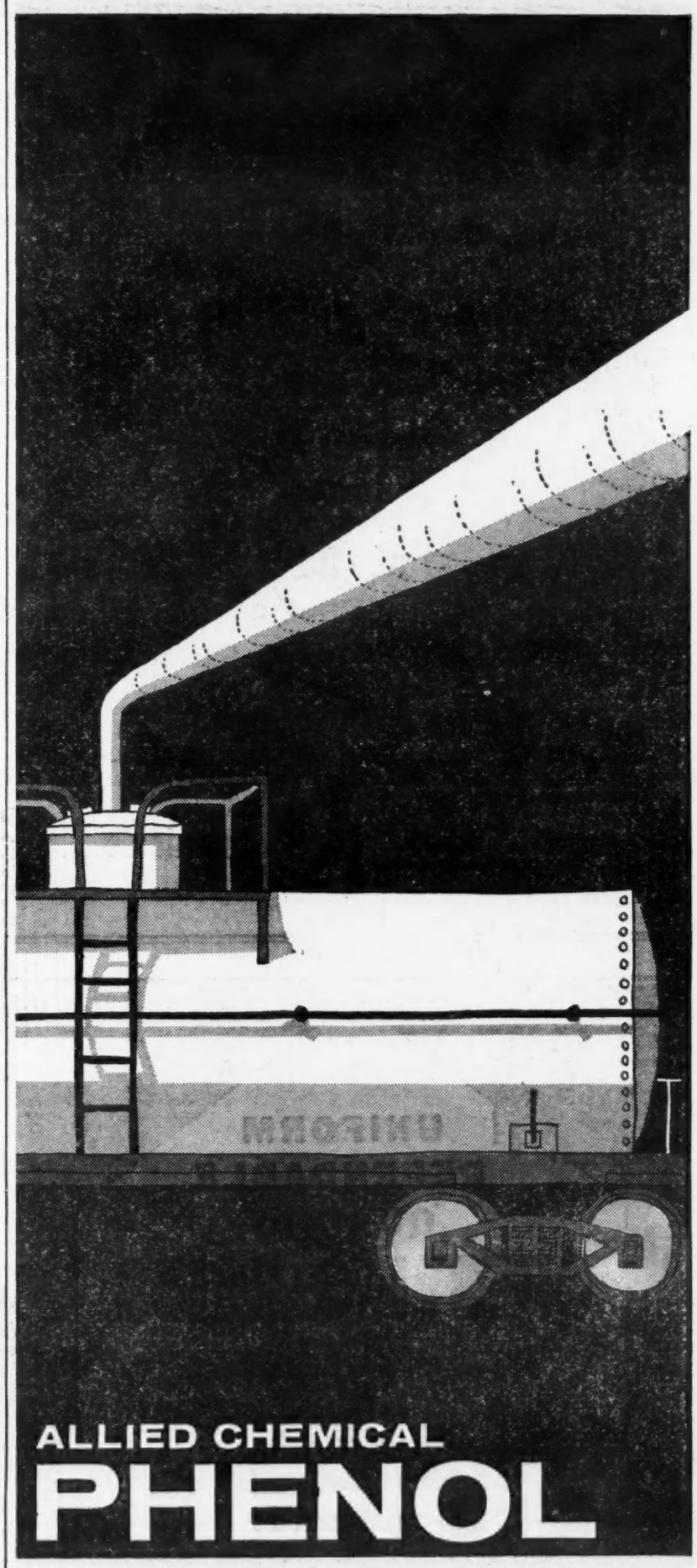

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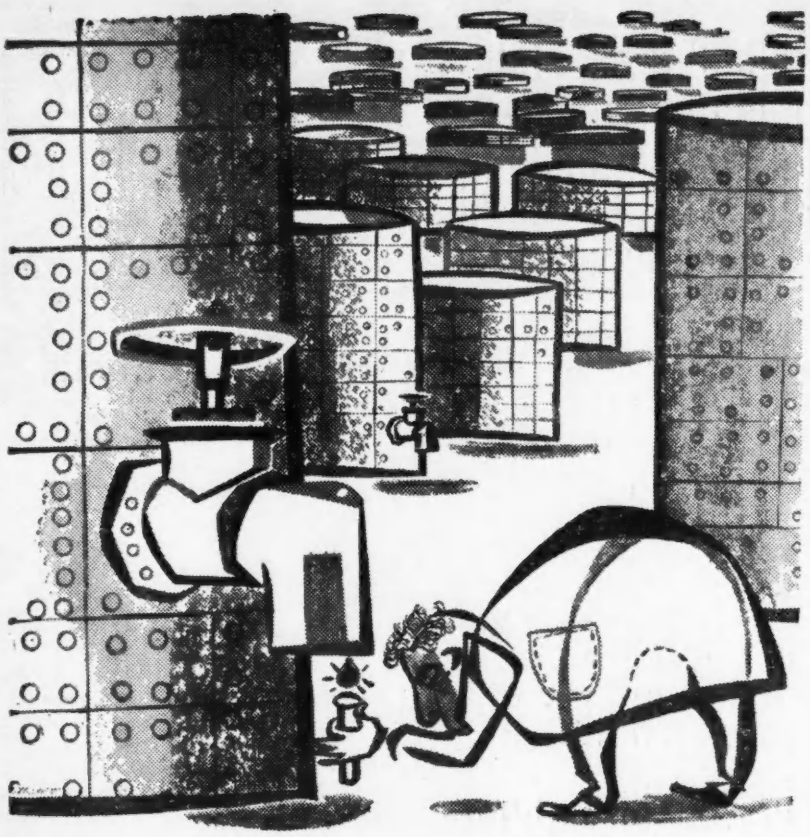

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Coal Chemicals

reported imports during the month of September amounted to 2,760,105 pounds valued at $457,297. This compares with August imports of 2,706,850 pounds. A breakdown of the September imports indicates the bulk of material came from Italy, followed by West Germany, Canada and France.

Country	Pounds	Dollar Value
Italy	1,157,158	$180,435
W. Germany	689,429	117,214
Canada	461,535	83,177
France	297,621	50,236
Netherlands	110,230	18,739
Belgium	44,092	7,496
Total	2,760,105	$457,297

Styrene Monomer—Exports of styrene monomer amounted to 11,589,733 pounds during the month of September, according to report of the Census bureau. Production, through August, totaled 900 million pounds, about 160 million over the total turned out in the eight month period last year.

Synthetic rubber and molding and extrusion markets remain as the two major outlets for styrene monomer. Despite the prolonged steel strike, good demand has been forthcoming from the rubber industry. Sales of replacement tires have been active and this fact has minimized the effect of the drop in volume of new equipment being produced due to steel shortages in the automotive industry.

Production of styrene polymer and copolymer resins last year totaled 763 million pounds and projections indicate that the total may go to 850 million pounds this year. Markets for polystyrene continue to be in automobiles, toys, appliances and wall tile. Newer uses include polystyrene foam and expandable polystyrene.

Tobias Acid—Producers have been running wide-open to supply the market, it was said. A prolonged strike at a major producer's plant during the past summer caused the market to move into a snug supply position. However, shipping schedules continued to be met and settlement of the strike some weeks ago has served to relieve the situation.

Robinson-Patman Step-up

—Continued from page 7

stood by any businessman who sincerely desires to comply with the legal and moral requirements of the act. Basically, the act requires a standard of fairness to all and favor to none."

The task force of ten of the commission's "younger, most able executives" will have as its first job that of advising FTC how the act can be administered more effectively and its requirements "more plainly and forcefully interpreted" to businessmen. Named to the task force were:

Robert M. Parrish, FTC secretary, who was named chairman of the group; Raymond L. Hays of the Bureau of Litigation; John R. Heim, assistant to the executive director; Frank C. McAleer, assistant to the general counsel; Basil J. Mezines, of the Bureau of Investigation; Franklin P. Michels of the Office of General Counsel; Edwin S. Rockefeller, assistant to the chairman; George S. Rountree of the Bureau of Investigation; Carl M. Skonberg of the Bureau of Economics, and John P. Sullivan of the Bureau of Consultation.

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3 METHYL-1-(2.5-DICHLORO-SULFONILIC)-5-PYRAZOLON
3 METHYL-1-(3-SULFO PHENYL)-5-PYRAZOLON
3 METHYL-1-(4-TOLUENE SULFONIC)-5-PYRAZOLON
5-OXO-1-(3-AMINO PHENYL)-2-PYRAZOLINE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID
2-NAPHTHYLAMINE-5-SULFONIC ACID
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5-OXO-1-PHENYL-2-PYRAZOLINE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID and other pyrazolons
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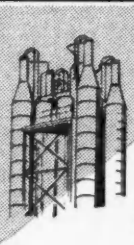

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Aliphatic Organics

The longest strike in the history of the steel industry ended last week, at least temporarily. And for chemical men, the end of the walkout came none too soon. The automotive production lines have been going down like ten pins during the current month due to lack of steel. This situation could not help but be reflected in volume of chemicals which move to auto and appliance companies.

Until lately, however, chemical sales have held up remarkably well and the resumption of steel shipments should revive hopes for a good fourth quarter.

Disappearance of glycerine in the first nine months of 1959 amounted to 195.7 million pounds, 22.5 million pounds more than the 173.2 million of the first nine months of last year. Movement to the alkyd resins outlet has been reported somewhat depressed due to the four month steel strike. Heavy buying in September prior to the price advance cut into October sales, but projections for November requirements indicate that the current month should be a good one. Outlets to ester gums, cellophane and tobacco have all contributed good support to the overall market.

Solvents were unchanged at previously reported levels. Production levels and sales volume are reported to have been little effected by the prolonged steel strike. Ethanol has been moving in routine volume. Methanol volume has been maintained by brisk withdrawals for formaldehyde production.

Increased activity in the textile field has continued to account for a good part of the acrylonitrile production being turned out each month. Synthetic rubber copolymers using acrylo have also been active. Competition remains quite keen and capacity to produce is expected to continue ahead of consumption in the years immediately ahead. A major consumer is expected to bring an acrylo plant on stream sometime after the first of the year.

Acetic Acid—Good demand from the textile industry has continued to bolster the market, sources say. Output remains at about 55 million pounds per month. Capacity is felt to be fully adequate for trade requirements.

Price of reagent grade acetic acid in packages was hiked 5c. per pound across the board, effective the first of this month. Drum prices remain unchanged and steady, although it is difficult to say what the coming months will bring under the pressure of rising costs of handling and labor.

Acetone—Established end-uses in the production of other ketones and for solvent use continue to furnish the main support for this material, production of which runs right around 60 million pounds per month.

The surface coatings market has been depressed of late due to sharp curtailments of appliances and automobiles. However, a resumption of work in the steel industry was expected to prove a shot in the arm for these markets.

Acrylonitrile—Volumewise, producers report the market has continued to forge ahead. Outlets to both synthetic rubber and synthetic fibers has been quite active, although of late the opinion has been voiced that cutbacks in the automotive industry would back up into chemical markets.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
132.95	132.95	132.98	130.73

For Current Prices see page 9

Cyanoethylation of paper pulp received a boost recently with a basic acrylo producer's announcement that a commercial process has been perfected whereby cellulosic structure of pulp is modified to form the basis for production of pole-type transformers turned out by a major electrical concern.

Competition remains vigorous. Acrylo capacity is expected to remain well ahead of consumption in the years immediately ahead. A large consumer is expected to bring a plant on stream sometime after the first of the year.

Epichlorohydrin—Market was steady after a 3c. per pound across the board price decline put into effect last month. A previous drop of 3c. was recorded in January of this year. New tankcar price is 27c. per pound with carload and less carload quotes 2½c. and 4 cents respectively over the tankcar listing.

The major market outlet has continued to be to epoxy resins which some sources have estimated could run to 55 million pounds this year. A major chemicals producer recently reported the startup of a plant which will produce 10 million pounds of epoxy chemicals per year. Another promising market, which trade observers feel holds good potential is polycarbonate resins.

Ethanol—Prices were steady and unchanged at previously reported levels. The stable price pattern in this market is expected to continue into the months immediately ahead, although increased costs of labor and handling have continued to squeeze producers' profit margins.

Production levels and sales volume are reported to have been little effected by the steel strike. Ethanol continued to move in routine volume to established outlets in solvent use and for use in the production of acetaldehyde and other chemicals.

Formaldehyde — Output of formaldehyde, 37 percent by weight, in August ran to 148.1 million pounds, third highest month thus far in the year. Previous high production months were June with 149.6 million and March with 148.4 million pounds. Output in the first eight months of 1959 was 1,114 million pounds and compares with last year's total output of 1,389 million.

Observers have continued to express surprise at the fact that market demand was so well maintained over the long period of the steel strike. However, most

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: September

Exports and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of August and September, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

		September	*August*
EXPORTS			
Acetone	lbs.	825,957	234,116
Butyl acetate	lbs.	818,789	2,247,701
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	6,107,341	4,066,435
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	123,112	706
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	15,867,024	9,459,869
Glycerine, crude and refined	lbs.	2,836,606	2,066,195
Methyl alcohol	gals.	975,162	1,036,919
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	381,219	482,696
Propyl alcohol	lbs.	2,156,629	2,570,898
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	35,800	72,460
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	151,810	146,000
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	33,356
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	1,039,730	326,504
Formic acid	lbs.	209,719	139,788
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	1,114,771	1,338,139
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	0	8,476
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	4,868,857	2,647,039
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,436,800	1,008,142
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	2,381,796	1,932,720

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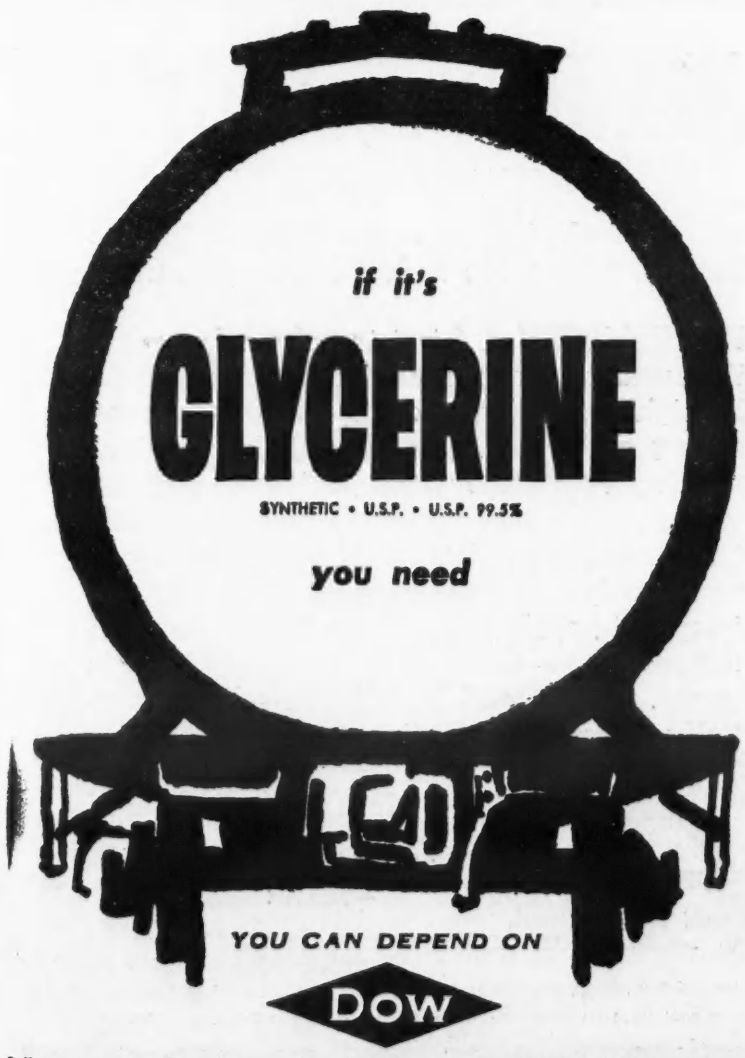

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Aliphatic Organics

are agreed that this was due primarily to the high level of operations carried on throughout most of the strike period by large resin and surface coatings consumers in the automotive and appliances industries. Formaldehyde sales this month are expected to reflect some of the lag felt as a result of shutdown due to shortages of steel late last month.

Glycerine—Stocks of glycerine declined slightly during September, according to report of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. At the beginning of September, stocks stood at 49.6 million pounds and at the end of the month were 48.4 million pounds. Disappearance during the month amounted to 24.2 million pounds. Stocks at the end of September last year totaled 58.9 million pounds.

Glycerine disappearance for the first nine months of the year totaled 195.7 million pounds as against 173.2 million pounds in the January through September period last year.

Alkyd resins market has been depressed this month due to the steel strike. No rapid reversal of the situation is expected despite resumption of work at the mills. However, producers recorded good sales of glycerine in October, and other volume outlets to ester gums, cellophane and tobacco, all contributed good support to the overall market. Offerings of crude remain relatively small and the market has been dull and inactive.

Hydroxyethylcellulose — Price remains unchanged at previously reported levels. Low viscosity grades range from 96c. to $1.12 per pound as to quantity. Inside price is for lots of 20,000 pounds or more. Material is packed in fiber drums; price on an f.o.b. basis.

High viscosity grades range from $1.01 to $1.17 per pound, as to quantity, same packing, same basis.

Lactose—Profits have continued under pressure as a result of excess capacity and low prices kept low by the threat of imports. At the same time, costs have continued on the upgrade so that suppliers have been caught in a severe squeeze.

Demand for USP material is reported slow. Big outlet here is to pharmaceutical companies who use lactose for its bland taste in the manufacture of pills. Use in foods has been small due to the fact that lactose has only about one-sixth the sweetening power of sugar.

Methacrylic Acid—Price was dropped 5c. per pound on glacial methacrylic acid in early August. Listing in 40c. per pound in tanks; truckloads, 42½c. per pound, frt. equald.

Methylene Chloride—Material remains in relatively free supply. The market is unchanged, pricewise, from levels established early this summer when producers posted reductions ranging from ¼c. to 1c. per pound as to quantity. Tankcar price is set at 12¼c. per pound.

End-use to paint removers is estimated by some sources to account for 35% to 40% of the market.

Molasses—Feeding cane molasses markets remained steady, according to Department of Agriculture report. Volume of shipments increased, based largely on previous contracts. Demand was fair to slow and new business continued light.

Blackstrap at New Orleans held unchanged at 9¾c. to 10c. per gallon, tankcars. Trade report indicated that some barge lots sold slightly higher f.o.b. New Orleans, but lower barge transportation rates tended to equalize costs at midwest consuming and distribution centers. Black strap markets were steady and unchanged at other points.

Louisiana sugar mills ground 607,309 tons of cane in the closing week of October, bringing the total for the season up to 740,700 tons. Sugar made to October 29 amounted to 45.538 tons. Molasses production is not available yet.

Imports of industrial and feed molasses during August totaled 24.8 million gallons as against 28.7 million in the previous month. Imports from January through August were 211 million gallons as compared with 239 million in the same period last year.

Oilers Tackle Coalmen

—*Continued from page 7*

feels that the consuming public stands to lose by the legislation.

Describing the proposed legislation as "a long step toward end-use controls of fuels," he said the petroleum industry will defend the public's right to freedom of choice.

"Apparently, the consumer would receive no consideration at all in this legislation," according to Mr. Porter, "His demonstrated preference for natural gas and oil over coal would be ignored. He would continue to pay for his fuel, but he would be deprived of the right to choose the product his money would buy."

How should the petroleum and coal industries settle their quarrel? By taking the matter out of Washington and turning it over to the competition of the market place, according to Mr. Porter.

"We want no quarrel with the coal industry," he said, "or with any other component of the private enterprise system. However, we must uphold our conviction that these questions should be settled openly in the marketplace through free competition and the exercise of ingenuity and enterprise."

GSA Reports No Sales On Titanium Sponge Offer

General Services Administration reports that no acceptable bids were received for the purchase of about 35,073 pounds of plus 170 Brinell hardness titanium sponge recently offered for sale by the agency. The highest bid was approximately 60 cents per pound, the agency says.

GSA will now consider new offers for the material, to be submitted on a sealed bid basis. Opening is scheduled for 11 a.m. on December 11.

Invitations to bid, designated as DMS-MET-1-R dated November 9, 1959, are available from George Casto, defense materials service, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

FTC Slates a Conference With Fluorocarbon Industry

The Federal Trade Commission is set to conduct a trade practice conference for members of the fluorocarbons industry December 4 at the Biltmore hotel in New York.

Purpose of the meeting, FTC reports, is to obtain recommendations and assistance from industry members on rules for obtaining compliance with FTC-administered laws.

Following the conference, FTC will put together a draft of proposed rules to be issued to industry members for comment prior to promulgation of a final set of rules.

Carbon Black Projects

—*Continued from page 5*

in expansion of the Phillips carbon black plant near Borger in the Texas Panhandle to a present capacity of 290 million pounds per year, making it reputedly the world's largest.

The Italian facility is scheduled to be in operation within two years. Engineering and design work are under way.

The basic Phillips process will be used. It is already used extensively by Phillips and its licensees both in the United States and other countries.

Anic is a company of the E.N.I. group, which is engaged in refining and petrochemical activities in Italy.

Phillips is also constructng carbon black plants in France and South Africa in partnership with companies of those two countries.

Oil Men Told to Sell

—*Continued from page 4*

today be a very unimportant and inconsequential enterprise.

The petroleum industry, Mr. Greenewalt feels, should be on the lookout for all new ways of providing portable energy, regardless of how plentiful petroleum supplies may now be.

Referring to the challenge and promise of atomic energy, he noted that one formidable problem is that of "loading atomic energy into an automobile."

"If I were you," he said, "I would rather find the solution within your own industry than to wake up one day to discover that some other industry has arrived ahead of you."

Grace Nitrogen Plant

—*Continued from page 5*

expected that the expanded facilities will parallel the present 300 tons per day ammonia train and economies will be realized from operating integration although the new ammonia train will be capable of independent production of ammonia.

It is planned to locate the new plant directly east of the present ammonia facilities. Location in this area will allow a logical integration of operation with the present ammonia plant, but will not interfere with its operation during construction.

Data Offered

Sindar Corporation, New York, has just published a supplement to technical bulletin H-1, "G-11 **(Hexachlorophene, USP)**—An Annotated Bibliography." The supplement appears in the *Sindar Reporter No.* 3, and includes abstracts of twenty-three articles and four patents. An index to the abstracts has been separately published and may be obtained from the company at 321 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association has published the proceedings of its forty-fifth mid-year meeting. The 204-page book contains all of the papers, discussions and committee reports presented at the meeting, held in Chicago, May 18-20, 1959. Prices are $7.50 per copy, postpaid in the United States and Canada, and $8 per copy, postpaid to other countries. Copies are available from the association at 50 East 41st street, New York 17, N. Y.

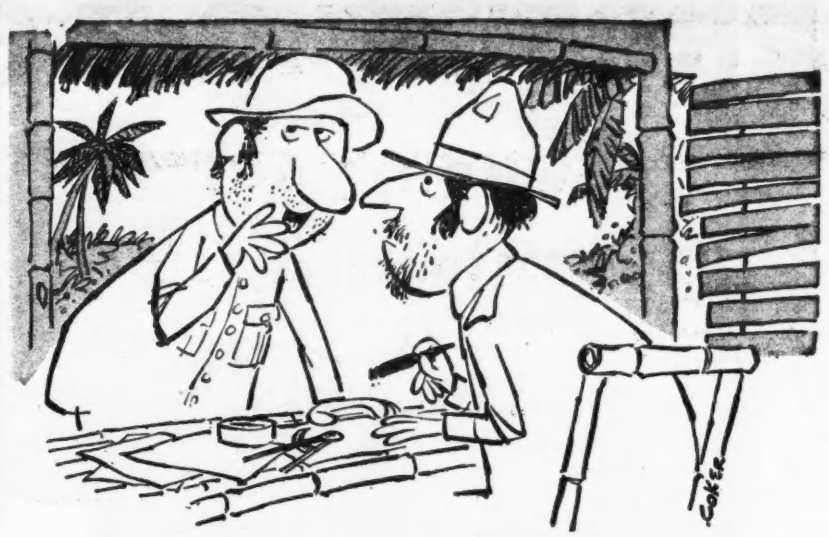
Kessler Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has a new catalogue, "Esters for Industry," covering **paints** and **lacquers, plastics** and **rubber, lubricants, printing inks, paper, leather,** and **cleaning compounds.** Copies are available from the company in Philadelphia.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has available an expanded and revised edition of its brochure, "Hooker **Chlorinating Agents.**" The twenty-one-page illustrated brochure summarizes methods and types of reactions in which the company's chemicals are most advantageously used for chlorination. Each section concludes with a list of literature references. Copies are available from the company at Box 344, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has issued a bulletin which summarizes the latest laboratory data on the use of **dimethylformamide (DMF)** as a **polyvinyl chloride resin solvent.** DMF is recommended for use as a co-solvent in the range of 15 to 35 percent of the solvent system. It allows an increase in the solids content for a given viscosity, materially reducing the solvent cost per pound of resin, according to duPont. Copies of the bulletin are available from industrial and biochemicals department, D 4012-A, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington 98, Del.

Swift & Co., Chicago, has published a twenty-four-page bulletin describing its line of **synthetic surface active agents** and **detergents** for industry. Properties and specifications are given for liquid concentrates used in wetting, emulsification, suspension and dispersion, and for solid materials used as detergents, wetting agents and emulsifiers. Copies are available on request from the company's soap department, Chicago 9, Ill.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, has issued data sheets on "AE-16S," a newly introduced **aluminum etchant** in solid form. The product is said to have all the advantages of the standard flake material plus greater ease of handling and other superior characteristics. Data are available from the company's metal processing department, 3 Penn Center, Philadelphia 2, Pa.



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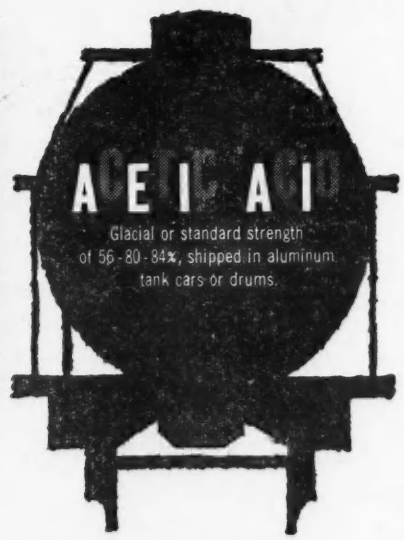

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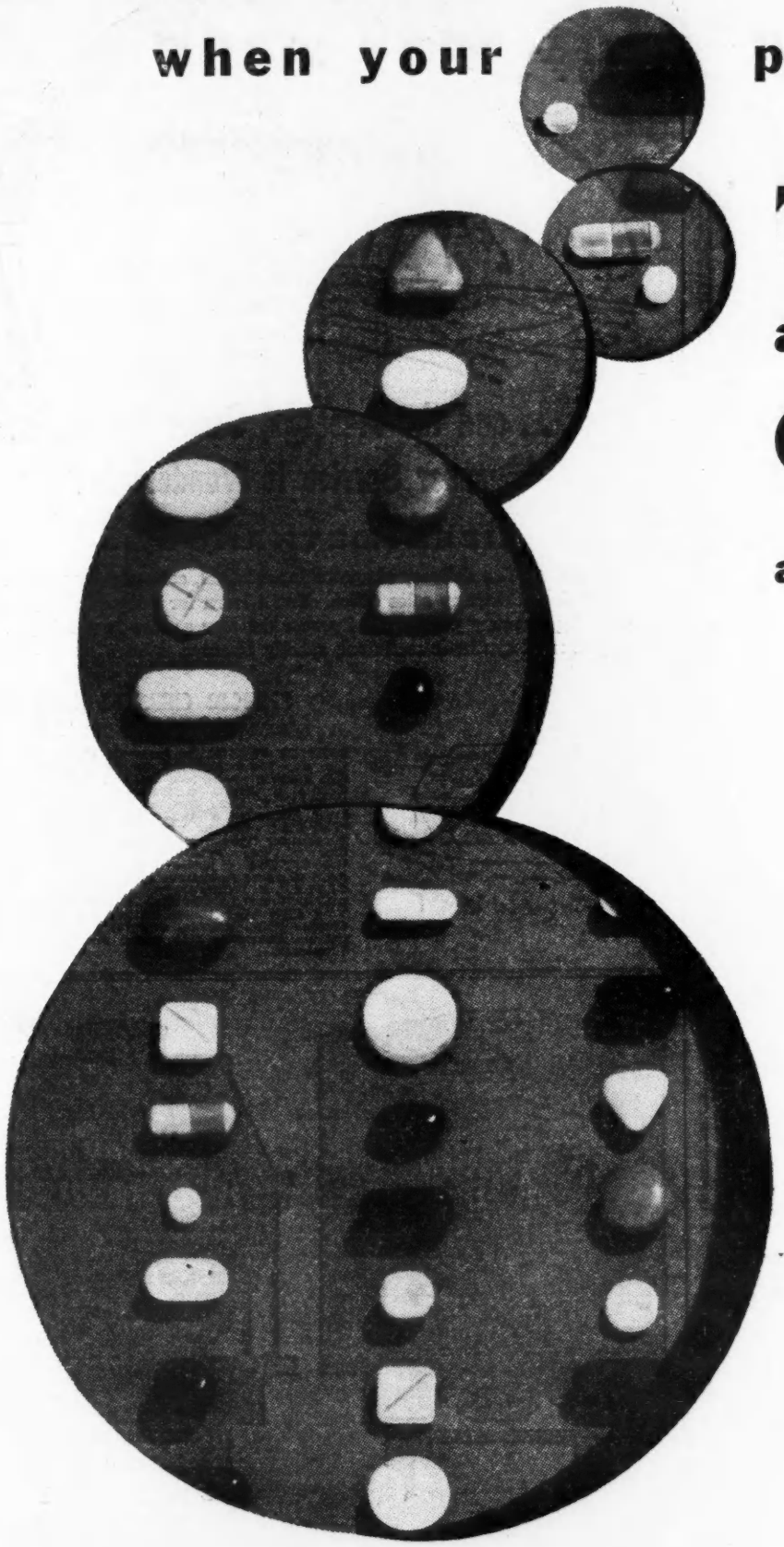

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The veritable calm that has prevailed in the folic acid market for the past several months was shattered last week by disclosures of substantial price reductions. News of the action followed fast the report that the Customs bureau was in phase one of an investigation into charges that the vitamin was being dumped on these shores at less than fair value. Whatever the connection between the two announcements, if such there was, none in the trade were willing or able to throw much light on it.

Replacing a former listing of 44 cents per gram for 1 kilo or more is a new schedule broken down in this manner: ⅓ to 1 kilo, 35 cents a gram; 1 to 4.9 kilos, 30 cents a gram, and 5 kilos or more, 25 cents a gram.

Also reduced, effective November 9, were prices for feed grade, 10 percent, folic acid. New listings are $35 per kilo for ⅓ to 2.9 kilos, and $30 per kilo for 3 kilos or more.

But other than the price reductions, most of the market news last week was of the "upbeat" kind. To begin with, trade sources reported that a stable market has been created for dihydrostreptomycin at $40-$41 per kilo as a direct result of a concerted effort on the part of producers to adhere to long-standing but infrequently operative price schedules.

In addition, there were rumors that the widely-used antibiotic may be advanced to $45 per kilo, but these unfortunately, went begging for confirmation. At least, spokesmen for producers would not confirm the $45 quote specifically, though they readily admitted that a definite firming trending was becoming daily more apparent.

Vitamin makers had a similarly pleasant story to relate. The gist of it was expanding requirements for several of the vitamins in foods and the overall big pick-up in demand from pharmaceutical manufacturers, a normal seasonal development that has been late in coming this year due to an unusually warm fall.

It was also reported that with the possible exception of folic acid and B_{12}, described as a very week market, prices for other vitamins were exhibiting a good deal more stability. Riboflavin, in the same boat with DHS since it took a declaration of selling policy to recover sinking prices, was pointed out as one of the strongest areas.

Caffeine—Interest is all-around good, but particularly so from APC tableters. Beverage makers' requirements, on the other hand, are off slightly from high summer levels.

With demand up to normal, and supplies adequate but not excessive, price stability is anticipated. And this despite continual importations.

September imports were 151,000 pounds; West Germany supplied 137,600 pounds, Switzerland 13,500. The Netherlands, usually a major exporter of caffeine to the US, was not represented.

Dihydrostreptomycin—In mid-October, a leading drug and fine chemicals maker took bold action on dihydrostreptomycin prices. Obviously disgruntled with the continually depressed market, the firm announced that it would not sell the widely-used antibiotics (and streptomycin, as well) at less than official list prices. These were and are: $40 per kilo for 50-kilos or more, $41 per kilo for lesser quantities.

What's happened in the interim since the announcement? Good things, apparently. OPD's random check of the trade last week revealed, for example, that the market has stabilized at the official schedule. And while rumors that prices may be advanced to $45 per kilo were not confirmed in any quarter specifically, most people agreed that further strengthening is not at all unlikely.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Folic acid, USP, 9c.-19c. per gram
10% feed grade, $14 per kilo
Neomycin sulfate, tech., ½c. per gram

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
60.23	60.23	60.23	62.53

For Current Prices see page 9

While at least one producer is known to have temporarily curtailed production of DHS, there is no indication that this has been a factor behind the firmer market. As close as can be determined, this particular maker has considerable inventory which it's selling when and where the price is right; that is, at official list.

Precisely what then has so suddenly occasioned this firming market trend? Most trade sources believe that the answer to this question lies in the fact that producers have been taking a "licking" for so long that they are now happy to hold out for the official price.

Folic Acid—Imports of folic acid, which have acted as a depressant on the domestic market for several years now, are currently getting the attention of the Customs bureau.

What is the bureau likely to uncover to support charges that foreign producer (s) are dumping material here at less than fair value?

Well one thing that Customs may learn is that Japanese folic acid, duty-paid, has been selling here at much less than the former domestic price of $440 per kilo. Additionally, that the quantity being sold here is quite substantial in terms of total market. (While information put out by the government agency didn't refer specifically to Japan, that country is thought to be the subject of the investigation.)

Of course, the information above, general knowledge for some time now, would be insufficient, by itself, to level charges of dumping at Japan. There are many other points to be considered, such as whether or not Japanese folic is selling here at less than it is in Japan or in a third country that gets the bulk of Japanese exports.

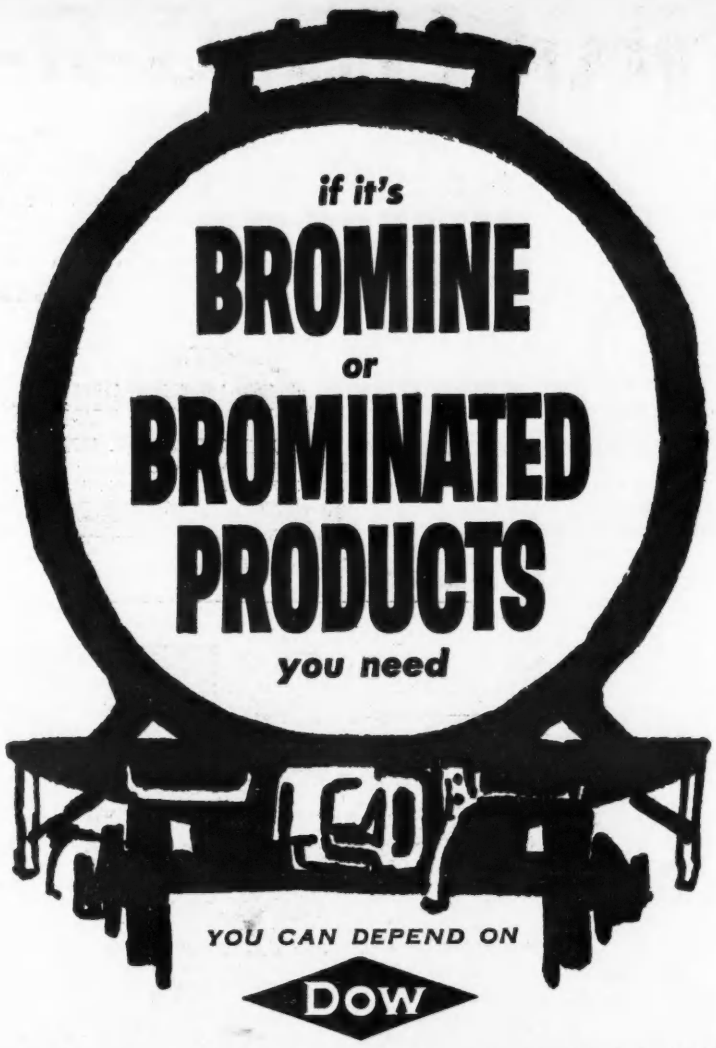
So, at best, if the preliminary investigation by Customs shows the need for further investigation and eventually referral to the Tariff Commission, much time will pass before a final determination will be made. And should this be favorable to the two US makers of folic acid, all of the vitamin trade would stand to profit if only indirectly—and just possibly more investigations into alleged dumping would be provoked.

Gelatin—Substantial improvement in the September statistical position for gelatin is apparent from figures relating to production, shipments and stocks of the

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: September

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of August and September, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		September	*August*
Caffeine	lbs.	151,000	86,110
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	21,900	3,500
Synthetic	lbs.	0	5,000
Iodine, crude	lbs.	29,500	158,102
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	40,241	63,544
Synthetic	lbs.	1,102	22,609
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	113,617	15,353
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	38,082	66,274
Saccharin	lbs.	38,408	33,013
Sodium alginate	lbs.	26,020	22,160
Tartaric acid	lbs.	210,152	330,660
Theobromine	lbs.	2,000	2,553
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	0	33
Other origin	lbs.	70,246	55,117



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

material just released by the Census bureau. Here are the highlights of Census' report:

September production of gelatin amounted to 4,631,000 pounds, considerably above the preceding month's figure, 3,892,000, and slightly above September '58 output of 4,485,000.

Shipments during September, at 4,855,000 pounds, exceeded those of August (4,215,000) by an appreciable margin, and were only slightly below those of September '58 (5,067,000).

Stocks at month's end measured 11,427 pounds, down slightly from both August (11,651 pounds) and the same month a year earlier (12,154).

The situation for pharmaceutical grade gelatin was equally as favorable. Production in September climbed to 338,000 pounds from 220,000 in August, and 207,000 in September, '58. Shipments at the same time increased to 337,000 from 175,000 of a month earlier, and were only 6,000 pounds under the September, '58 figure.

Stocks of pharmaceutical grade gelatin at September's end totaled 874,000 pounds, lower than August by 1,000 pounds.

Menthol—Imports of natural menthol in September totaled 40,341 pounds. Brazil, as usual, was the major supplier, shipping here 28,804 pounds, while lesser quantities came from Australia (5,182), Taiwan (3,900), Argentina (1,455), and West Germany (1,000 pounds).

September imports of synthetic menthol amounted to 1,102 pounds and came from France.

Neomycin—Neomycin which has been used traditionally in topical and opthalmic ointments is beginning to find applications in the cosmetic field. Thus far, one deodorant containing the germ-killing antibiotic is on the market and, according to trade sources, several other uses in this area, are under investigation.

Main thing holding back large-scale use, it's said, is the rather high price neomycin commands—25c. per gram for 1-kilo, 30c. per gram for smaller lots. And while prices of several fine chemicals that are just coming out of the developmental stage have been reduced to spur demand, it appears that neomycin producers will maintain the current and long-standing schedule until an end-use comes along that's big enough to increase production sufficiently to reduce the per unit cost.

Quote on technical neomycin sulfate, which is used in animal feeds, was dropped ½-cent per gram, to 13½c., by a producer November 9.

Saccharin—Of the 38,408 pounds of saccharin imported here in September, Japan shipped 29,408 pounds, The Netherlands 9,000 pounds. Weighed against overall domestic market requirements, the total amount was quite considerable.

It's possible, of course, that in coming months imports will decline. Late in October, a leading domestic maker reduced its saccharin prices approximately 20 percent in a move that was obviously intended to gain some sort of competitive edge on the Japanese, who have gained a toe-hold in several fine chemicals markets in the US as well as around the world.

Botanicals

Price advances were recorded last week for serpentaria and goldenseal roots. In both cases, light supplies in face of moderate to good demand appeared to be the strengthening factor.

Also reported on the firm side are barberry root bark, passion flower herb and psyllium husks for which price increases were only recently recorded. Catnip leaves, dealers said, are practically unavailable.

Barberry Root Bark—The quote on barberry root bark is currently $1 to $1.25 a pound, but dealers say this rather high price may be looked upon as nominal. Little if any material is available, they advise.

Barberry tree bark is also in limited supply. The listing is 50c.-60c. a pound.

Catnip Leaves — Dealers here report that they have little if any stock to sell. Heavy and continual rains during the gathering season drastically limited collections of wild catnip leaves, they explain, adding that what little material is cultivated is normally processed and packaged by the growers themselves.

Goldenseal Root—New crop goldenseal root which came in during October is said to be shorter than the expected or usual yield. Consequently, prices are strengthening. Last week's quote, according to sellers here, was $3.25 a pound. Previous listing was in a range of $2.75 to $3.

Orange Peel — Prices were recently dropped, to 14c.-15c. a pound for the bitter peel and to 28c.-30c. a pound for the sweet peel. Arrival of new crop material from abroad precipitated the reductions.

Food & Drug Administration detained 275 bags of orange peel at the Port of New York during the two week period ended November 6.

Papain—It doesn't mean much as far as markets are concerned but Food & Drug Administration detained 2 lots (211 bags) of papain at the Port of New York during the two-week period ended November 6. And in the preceding two-week period, 7 lots or 286 cases.

The reason that the detention comes as no great surprise is that it happens all the time and dealers here are well acquainted with the situation.

Serpentaria Root — Current listing is $6.50 a pound, up appreciably from the month-ago level. Strong market reportedly reflects a light supply situation in face of moderate to good buyer interest.

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Chemical Industry Weather Report: Stormy

—Continued from page 3

of a chemical in foods if the chemical produces cancer when fed to test animals. This principle is set down in the food additives amendment, enacted last year, in a specific provision prohibiting the Food & Drug Administration from setting any tolerance for any such chemical. Even though the earlier pesticide amendment, which is applicable to the cranberries, does not contain such a specific prohibition, the same principle has been applied.

"The application of this principle is necessary in our opinion because while in theory there may be a minute quantity of a carcinogen which is safe in foods, in actuality our scientists do not know whether this is true or how to establish a safe tolerance.

Support for Cancer Clause Assured

"Therefore, we would oppose any attempt to take the cancer clause out of the food additives amendment, and we will support the inclusion of such a clause in the color bill which is now before the congress."

During a questioning period that followed the reading of the statement, Secretary Flemming conceded that he could have moved against the marketing of the cranberry crop even if the Delaney clause was not in existence. He was opposed to its repeal, however, because of the confusion that could result.

He expanded that if congress was to repeal the clause it would indicate congressional intent that the FDA should not be bound by a policy of barring use of carcinogens in food products. Since the Delaney clause came along after the Miller pesticide tolerance law was passed, the principle of the Delaney clause has been applied in administering this law. Now to fail to include it in the color bill would indicate congress was changing its intentions concerning control over carcinogens.

A Re-Write Not Considered

It was noted that the secretary's statement dealt only with the question of repealing or abandoning the Delaney clause and not with the possibility of it being rewritten or modified in a manner that would make it more workable.

Various industry groups are known to be endeavoring to work out a rewording of the clause to give it more flexibility in administration, but a top official in FDA said he has yet to see such a proposal that would be satisfactory.

Whether the ruckus over the contaminated cranberries will have any material effect on the color bill in congress is a matter of pure speculation at this time. There seems to be no question, however, that the task of industry to push through a bill without the Delaney provision or a watered-down clause has been made much more difficult by the secretary's stand and the implied threat to public health of allowing use of carcinogens even under regluation in consumer products.

Pharmaceutical Sales Rise Hits a Pre-Recession Stride

Pharmaceutical growth rate, cut in half by the recession, returned to pre-recession form during the first half of 1959. As against a growth rate of only 4.9 percent in 1958, sales gained 8.8 percent during the 1959 period. For the eight years through 1958 the average sales gain was 7.9 percent.

These are a few of the trends reported in the "Twenty-fifth Annual Review of Retail Drug and Proprietary Store Trends," a 28-page brochure just issued by A. C. Nielsen Company, a Chicago research organization.

Parke-Davis Will Build A New Los Angeles Unit

Parke, Davis & Co. plans to start construction of its new Los Angeles branch office sometime in January.

The combination office - warehouse building, to be built at a cost estimated at $600,000, will contain 40,000 square feet of space. When completed, it will replace the present Los Angeles branch office, which the company has occupied since 1948.

Completion of the one-story steel and concrete structure is scheduled for June, 1960.

Chemical Club of Phila. to Meet

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will hold its annual Christmas party Monday, December 7 at Palumbo's in Philadelphia.

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Jobs & People

Air Reduction Chemical Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company—**C. R. Wagner,** formerly a staff engineer, has been named to head the Calvert City, Ky., technical staff. Appointed to work under him at Calvert City are **R. L. Siegmann, Thaddeus A. Szymanski, R. C. Burnham, W. G. Haus, B. A. Hart,** and **R. F. Gasaway.**

Bareco Wax Company, St. Louis, Mo., a division of Petrolite Corporation—**Gene W. West** has been named coordinator of sales and technical service for the company's line of waxes that go into carbon paper ink manufacture.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Cyril J. Kaemmerlin, jr.** has been named business manager of the Charlotte development laboratory of Celanese Fibers Company, a Celanese Corporation unit. Prior to joining Celanese in 1953, Mr. Kaemmerlin was a research manager for five years with Shell Oil Company at Houston, Tex.

General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Albert B. Connelly** has been named manager of the Birmingham, Ala., sales office. He succeeds **John T. Wiegand** who has been transferred to head the Los Angeles, Calif., office.

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—**Ernest L. McClure, jr.** has been advanced to sales engineer. His assignment covers the southern and southwestern areas, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—**Emory J. Walker, jr.,** has been appointed manager of a new sales district covering west Texas and parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico. Headquarters are at Lubbock, Tex.

Merck Chemical Division, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.—**Thomas D. Butler** has joined the agricultural products staff to serve as an animal health representative in Nebraska and part of Iowa. He will work out of Omaha, Neb. **Warren D. Roth** has been named a southwestern general products sales representative, reporting to **Arthur C. Dodds** in the San Francisco office.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.—**Dr. R. W. Fritts** has been advanced to manager of the thermoelectric project, a newly-created position. Dr. Fritts has been with 3M since 1957 as head of the research team at the Baso, Inc., affiliate at Milwaukee, Wis.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**John W. Woods** has been appointed personnel manager of the company's ultra-pure silicon plant, now under construction at St. Charles County, Mo., by the inorganic chemicals division. The assignment takes effect January 1. **J. E. Bradley** has been named production superintendent for the same plant. In other Monsanto changes, **Luigi Contini** has been named manager of market development of the plastics division, and **Ralph F. Hansen** has been appointed assistant director of marketing in that division.

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.—The Charles F. Spencer award, sponsored by Spencer in association with the Kansas City section of the American Chemical Society, has been given to **Dr. Karl A. Folkers.** The award consists of a medallion and a $1,000 honorarium. Dr. Folkers is executive director of fundamental research with Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, a subsidiary of Merck & Co.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation—**Lester D. Polderman** has been advanced to product sales manager. He will be responsible for market planning of ethylene oxide and some of its derivatives.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York—**R. F. Frost** has been appointed corporate director of personnel services. The appointment is in line with the company's reorganization which provides for corporate-wide functional departments in place of the former product divisions.

Winthrop Laboratories, New York—**Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp,** president of the company, has been appointed to the newly-created New York State Governor's Council on Rehabilitation.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**L. D. Dodson** retired November 1 after thirty-three years of service with Wyandotte. His most recent position was that of manager of the company's calcium chloride and public business department. **Ken W. O'Conner** has been named resident sales representative in the southwestern district for the company's Michigan alkali division. He will cover Texas and New Mexico from Houston headquarters.

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 • —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 • —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.20 • —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust, comt., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 • .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13 • —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .13½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 • —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
leaded, 50% bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, ngs. c.l. same basis, lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
ine phenolsulfonate, NF., gran., dms lb. .43 • .46
NF, powd., dms lb. .48 • .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l., lb. .41 • —
etns., l.c.l. lb. .43 • .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 • —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works, lb. .04 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln. 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 • —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb. 14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .48½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 • —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½ —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .64 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 • .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 • .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 • .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —

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DuPont Unit Demonstrates "Dry" Phosphatizing Process

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. gave a demonstration of its new "dry" phosphatizing process at the recent National Metal Exposition and Congress in Chicago. DuPont's show, sponsored by the company's electrochemicals department, involved the application of protective phosphate coatings to metal parts.

According to duPont, the process eliminates the need for water solutions and permits significant savings in equipment investment, floor space and operating costs.

In the new process, duPont says, metal parts are given a coating by dipping or spraying with a trichlorethylene-based phosphatizing solution maintained at its boiling point of 118 degrees Fahrenheit.

The resultant coating is said to be a strongly-adherent form of iron phosphate that provides a superior paint base.

Packaging Institute Forming Additive Problem Committee

The Packaging Institute is forming a committee to study the complex and far-reaching effects of the 1958 food additives amendment on packaging.

During its launching stage, the committee will be headed by Robert V. Wilson of Continental Can Company. All of the institute's 400 corporate members have been invited to participate.

To be known as the packaging committee on Food Additive Problems, the institute's new unit is being organized under the direction of L. H. Zahn, director of committee activities.

Chemicals Are Likely to Go

—Continued from page 7

comeback this year—to the tune of a half-million ton production gain. A like increase looms for 1960, lifting output to an annual rate of 5 million tons. Chlorine, a closely related co-product, should also arise that much, with a 1960 total of 4.1 million tons. But, unlike the sulfuric outlook, there's an "if" attached here, according to Mr. Auchincloss.

Rayon, he concedes, after bringing such good tidings this year, could possibly stage a reversal in '60 should it run up against tough new-fiber competition or heavy consumers' stockpiles. That would spell trouble for both caustic soda and chlorine. What's more, chlorine will have to buck its old rival—chlorinated solvent imports.

Borax to Boom

But there's nothing standing in the way of borax. Despite the loss of a possible boron boom in the exotic fuels, borax producers expect to sell 345,000 tons of boron trioxide in 1960—a gain of 23,000 tons over '59. Mr. Auchincloss backs up this prediction by citing such sturdy end-uses as glass, porcelain enamel, and weed control.

Agricultural chemicals are running up against problems, but not the sort that can't be surmounted. Potash faces competition from Canada and Europe via the St. Lawrence seaway, and DDT manufacturers will have to start manning bulwarks to the south, where steadily-mounting Mexican production threatens to spill over into this country in '60.

A likely cure for all agricultural chemical headaches, according to Mr. Auchincloss, is booming worldwide demand, which shows no sign of abating.

Record Styrene Output

Styrene output next year should climb about 7 percent to 1.36 billion pounds. The publisher sees SBR rubber and polystyrene carring the brunt of the sales rise with polyester resins contributing a substantial boost.

Benzene output, helped by rising phenol demand, should climb from its present level of 330 million gallons to 348 million next year, Mr. Auchincloss feels.

Sales volume for all ethylene chemicals, particularly polyethylene, promises to continue on the upswing in 1960. But the year is unlikely to bring a tidy solution to the old problem of climbing capacity. Polyethylene capacity, now at 1.28 billion pounds annually, will probably rise to something more than 1.55 billion by the end of 1960, according to Mr. Auchincloss. But over half the low-pressure polyethylene capacity will lie idle unless another miracle, like the hula-hoop craze, comes along to activate it.

Pharmaceutical makers, troubled by Sen. Kefauver, the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice, will find consolation next year in watching their sales volume approach the $2-billion mark, Mr. Auchincloss says. This year's volume, 20 percent of it accounted for by antihistamines, should reach $1.8 billion.

Here's a brief rundown on the other basic chemicals:

• Anhydrous ammonia outlook is bright despite overcapacity which may prove a blessing in disguise by bringing lower prices and increased business volume.

• Acetone output is expected to reach 725 million pounds in 1960, up from 690 million this year. Consumption patterns will hold unchanged.

• Methanol, after standing still for the past few years, should start pushing upward again due to improved demand for formaldehyde and methacrylates.

• Titanium dioxide overcapacity will narrow appreciably. In 1960 capacity will be around 635,000 tons a year, a good 20 percent above estimated production, but a far cry from the deficit prevailing in early 1958.

IN MANAGER'S POST: John W. Priesing, made manager of the newly-established west coast sales branch of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Searle Names Gen'l Mgr.

Dr. Robert H. Snyder, a vice-president of Searle Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, has been named general manager. He will transfer from New York to Chicago where the Searle unit is centering its administrative and sales activities in the headquarters of the parent company. The New York offices will close.

Ashland Oil Tells Plans

—Continued from page 3

zene having a freezing point of 5.5 degrees centigrade and refined grade naphthalene having a melting point of 80 degrees.

The benzene and naphthalene will be utilized by the chemical industry in the manufacture of plastics, insecticides and various chemical intermediates.

The new facility will also be designed to desulfurize, dealkylate and purify coal-tar light oils to benzene, toluene and xylene.

The process has been under development in Ashland Oil's laboratories for several years. The new hydroalkylation process will be licensed by Universal Oil Products Company to the petroleum and chemical industries under the trade name "Hydeal."

Maleic Anhydride Tally

—Continued from page 3

on-stream by mid-1960, Monsanto officials say.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company's recently - announced 20,000,000 pound unit will be built by Scientific Design at the company's main plant at Neville Island, Pa.

Other maleic units are being built by Scientific Design for:

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., at Elizabeth, N.J.; Compagnie Francaise des Matieres Colorantes, at Villers St. Paul, France; American Cyanamid Company, Bridgeville, Pa.; Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., Newport, Monmouthshire, England; and Ftalital S.p.A., Scanzorosciate, Italy.

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Agricultural Chemicals

To get an idea of the effects of the long, long steel strike on industry and what could still be in store for it if steel's labor and management don't work out solutions to their several problems before the Taft-Hartley runs its 80-day course, one need look no further than production statistics for by-product ammonium sulfate. These are reported in the latest Bureau of Mines Coke and Coal Chemicals survey.

September output of sulfate, the report says, was 29,114,391 tons while in the same month in 1958 it was 102,989,100 tons. Production in August, at 29,118,148 tons, was also considerably below the year-ago level, the Mines' figures show.

Yet, despite the great July-August production decline, total output for the first nine months of the year climbed to 939,411,468 tons from 911,447,500 in '58. Besides the fact that steel production has run consistently higher in '59, this upturn probably reflects, as well, considerable inventory-building in advance of the walkout.

Now that the fertilizer industry is in the midst of the slow season, considerable attention is focused on last year's sales performance. And while no official and final tally is available, trade sources, who regularly keep tabs on how business is going, estimate that overall tonnage was likely up anywhere from seven to nine percent.

Among last season's major growth areas, it's said, were the direct application materials, particularly anhydrous ammonia although consumption of nitrogen solutions reportedly improved spectacularly in the midwest.

As for the profit picture, no one dares offer any estimates. But thinking is pretty general that the sales rise was great enough to push profits a bit higher, despite lower prices in several instances.

Ammonia—August production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia, as reported by the Census bureau, was 342,634 short tons. Comparative figures for July and August, 1959, were, respectively, 366,509 tons and 280,581 tons.

Stocks of synthetic anhydrous ammonia held by producing plants at the end of August totaled 88,368 tons, compared with the 70,155 tons on hand thirty days earlier.

Production of byproduct liquor in August, Census reported, amounted to 1,015 short tons, as against 1,022 in July and 1,159 in August, 1958. Stocks at month's end totaled 859 tons, down from 877 tons in July.

Ammonium Nitrate—September imports totaled 24,425 tons. Countries of origin were The Netherlands (10,317 tons), Canada (10,108 tons), and Italy (4,000 tons). Total domestic production a month earlier was 230,166 tons, of which 210,840 tons was fertilizer grade.

Effective November 1, the seasonal discount was reduced by $1, bringing the schedule to $66 per ton. Immediately preceding the price change, sources said, deliveries increased, a situation they expect will be repeated at the end of the current month prior to the $1 advance December 1.

Animal Proteins—For fishmeal and scrap, moderate demand, fully adequate supplies are reported. And while prices are unchanged at levels that have prevailed over the past month, more stability is noted, due, apparently, to the fact that the fishing season along the Atlantic coast has come to a close.

Imports of fishmeal and scrap in September, totaling 1,625 tons, came from Peru (1,313 tons), the Union of South Africa (280 tons), and Canada (32 tons).

The same month, 560 tons of dried blood were shipped here by Denmark (243 tons), The Netherlands (215), Canada (86), Peru (9), and Mexico (7 tons).

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
110.95	110.95	110.52	109.97

For Current Prices see page 9

Defluorinated Phosphate — Price advances were put through for the several grades of defluorinated phosphate, November 1.

Under new schedules, 13 percent material is quoted at $53 per ton, bags, carloads, f.o.b. Tupelo, Miss.; 18 percent material at $71.80 per ton, f.o.b. Wales, Tenn., and at $66.25, Coronet, Fla.; and 19 percent material at $74.35 per ton, f.o.b. Houston.

Nitrogen Solutions—Output of nitrogen solutions rose from 46,561 tons in July to 54,487 tons in August. Statistics from the Census bureau also show that inventories rose correspondingly. Totaling 17,539 tons at July's end, stocks measured 29,040 tons on August 31.

Potash—For the first nine months of the year, deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii by the eight principal American producers and also the importers totaled 2,819,951 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,655,018 tons K_2O.

Compared with the corresponding period in 1958, these figures represent an increase of 6 percent in deliveries of salts and K_2O, the American Potash Institute says.

Broken down into geographic areas, consumption was 1,559,781 tons K_2O in the continental United States; 53,356 tons in Canada; 5,381 tons in Cuba.

During the third quarter of '59, deliveries for agricultural purposes were 400,089 tons K_2O in the continental United States; 9,237 tons in Canada; 2,022 tons in Cuba; 1,594 tons in Puerto Rico, and 4,706 tons in Hawaii. Total: 417,648 tons K_2O, or 1 percent under third quarter deliveries in '58.

Urea — Urea imports in September came from eight countries, representing, in all, three continents. As the biggest supplier, the United Kingdom shipped 1,823 tons, followed by West Germany (500 tons), Canada (443), the Netherlands (372), Switzerland (224), Japan (169), Norway (125), and Italy (81 tons). Grand total: 3,737 tons.

Figuring average monthly imports at the above figure and domestic productive capacity at about 800,000 tons, it is readily seen that imports may be running at about 5 percent of domestic sales.

Farm Chemicals Imports: September

Following are data compiled by the Census bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for August and September, 1959. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	September	*August*
Ammonium nitrate (includes mixtures)	24,425	43,025
Ammonium phosphate	25,473	11,658
Ammonium sulfate	21,854	35,768
Calcium cyanamide	13,482	12,072
Castor bean pomace	548	0
Dried blood	560	44,156
Fishmeal and scrap	1,625	112
Guano	30,164	3,423
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	26,595	21,077
Phosphate rock	12,967	5,466
Potassium chloride, crude	59,086	25,957
Potassium nitrate, crude	0	35
Potassium sulfate, crude	17,428	67,020
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	67,118	32,651
Urea	3,737	2,526

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Fear of cancer may dull a lot of people's appetite for cranberry sauce for the holiday season, but flavor chemists say this needn't be so. They say you don't necessarily need cranberries to make cranberry sauce. According to a quick survey, once the story was out about the cancer-producing weed-killer used on cranberries on the west coast, a natural duplication of cranberry juice has never been marketed, but that doesn't mean one isn't possible.

One flavoring chemist said his recipe is to blend several juices (such as red or black raspberries and sour cherries) so that their flavors are indistinguishable. Then, add the acids that give cranberries their characteristic tartness, such as benzoic and quininic acids.

This particular chemist claims that cranberries don't have a characteristic flavor—just a peculiar acid-bitter-sweet taste.

Such a combination produces a juice, says this chemist, that the average person couldn't tell from real cranberry juice. To make the sauce, just cook the juice.

Another flavoring house representative says the problem is not so easily licked. His chemists have produced a good imitation flavor, but he says it is difficult to preserve the acid-sweet-bitter taste one has come to expect in cranberry sauce, after the flavor has been incorporated into the body of the sauce.

This, admittedly, is merely a problem of technology, but heretofore, demand has not been sufficient to warrant working overtime on imitation cranberry sauce.

Just how determined the public will be to have a safe cranberry sauce this season is anybody's guess. One flavoring expert, however, did say that his company would be ready to turn out the natural duplication on a moment's notice—or at least in a matter of days.

Other excitement among the oils and chemicals is the continuing advances in lemongrass, described by one man as "astronomical." Speculation and a short crop are credited for the price advances. What material that is available went up in price 25 cents per pound.

Cedarwood advanced 11 cents per pound; natural peppermint, 40 cents per pound; redistilled peppermint, 15 cents per pound and spearmint, 25 cents per pound.

Among the declines are benzyl salicylate, 10 cents per pound, bromstyrol, 10 cents per pound, coriander, 25 cents per pound and clary sage, $5 per pound.

No further word has been received on the status of the lime trees in Mexico, but an official report is expected in time for the next publication. Lime experts have gone to the stricken areas with notebooks and cameras, so any day now the hurricane damage ought to be made known.

Preliminary reports indicated that some 80 percent of the trees in the State of Colima and 10 percent of the trees in the State of Nichoacan were damaged three weeks ago. Oil from Colima accounts for approximately 40 percent of the 300,000 pounds that is usually produced in the whole of Mexico.

Dealers in the New York area have not raised their prices. They are waiting, they say, until official word from the area.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cedarwood, 11c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 40c. per lb.
redistilled, 15c. per lb.
Spearmint, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Benzyl salicylate, 10c. per lb.
Bromstyrol, 10c. per lb.
Coriander, 25c. per lb.
Sage, clary, $5 per lb.
Vanilla beans, Madagascar, 25c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, 25c. per lb.
wholes, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
147.30	147.70	147.74	148.17

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Material from Peru is unavailable, it has been reported, because the rivers are too low to float the logs from the forests to the processing areas. This scarcity, it is expected, will serve to hike the price. Currently, however, the price remains steady at $1.80 per pound. Material from Brazil is selling for $1.90 per pound.

Cedarwood—For a couple of months, the dealers tell us, this item has been creeping up in price. Today it is selling for 62c. per pound with some dealers asking as much as $1 per pound for their material.

It is interesting to note that, as the cedar tree ages it grows more heartwood and the outer layer of sapwood becomes thinner. For this reason, trees that are not yet 25 years old should not be cut.

Before 1917, most of the commercial cedarwood oil was produced by the makers of cedar pencil slats. For these slats, of course, they had to use virgin timber—the old original growth of large trees with very few knots and a straight grain.

Today, however, most oil of cedarwood is distilled from shavings and refuse obtained in the manufacture of boards and shingles for cedar chests, wardrobes, dressers, etc. The wood used for this purpose comes from comparatively young trees.

Normal fresh chips and dust yield something like 2 to 2.5 percent of oil. Theoretically, yield ought to be 3 percent, but in practice, this is all but impossible. Some distillers say that long exposure of the sawdust to sunlight reduces the yield of oil and that exposure of the dust to moist atmosphere also results in a lower yield of oil—probably because of fermentation.

Coriander—After a sampling of opinion of New York area essential oil dealers, we have lowered our listing from $9.25 to an even $9 per pound.

Lemongrass—Speculation and a short crop have caused astronomical price advances in this oil, according to a survey of the dealers here in the New York area. The low of the range climbed from $1.50 to $1.75 per pound with very little material available anywhere.

Several dealers have gotten completely out of the lemongrass business because prices at source are so high. Those who are still offering material are circumspect about filling orders, lest they deplete their already low stocks.

Information from source indicates that prices have risen some 20 percent since the end of October. The 1959 crop is reported to be 1,000 tons as compared with last year's crop of 1,400 tons.

Peppermint—Natural material is now selling for $3.55 per pound as compared with the previous listing, $3.15 per pound. Redistilled material has risen from $3.60 per pound to $3.75 per pound.

Pimento Leaf—A draught in Jamaica is expected to end production in December this season instead of January, when it usually ends. For this reason, a firm market is in prospect.

Sage—Reports from the New York essential oil dealers indicate that the price of the clary variety is down from $25 per pound in bottles to an even $20 per pound. Dalmation in cans continues to range between $3.25 and $4 per pound while Spanish, in cans, is still being quoted

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended November 6, 1959

Anise seed, 42 bags.
Black pepper, 3 lots, 153 bags.
Cassia, 6 lots, 626 bags.
Celery seed, 3 lots, 259 bags.
Chillies, 2 lots, 80 bags.
Coriander seed, 248 bags.
Cumin seed, 150 bags.
Dill seed, 2 lots, 240 bags.
Fennel seed, 3 lots, 322 bags.
Mace, 7 lots, 167 cases.
Marjoram leaves, 2 lots, 160 bags.
Nutmegs, 5 lots, 598 bags.
Pimento, 2 lots, 110 bags.
Poppy seed, 200 bags.
Sesame seed, 167 bags.

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Essential Oils

at prices ranging between $1.35 and $1.60 per pound.

Sandalwood—The market continues to be firm, with some dealers asking as much as $16.75 per pound for their material. The low of the range, however, remains at its previous quotation $14.75 per pound.

Spearmint—Dealers report that no material is available from the producing areas and that the only spearmint for sale is what dealers already have in their warehouses. From last week's quotation $6 per pound, the natural oil has risen to $6.25 per pound. Some dealers, however, claim they are getting as much as $8.75 per pound for their oil.

Seeds and Spices

Pepper—According to the Foreign Agriculture Circular, published by the United States Dept. of Agriculture, Sarawak's 1958 production of black pepper of 21.8 million pounds, was 9.5 million below the 1957 level, and 22.6 million pounds smaller than the record 44.4 million pounds produced during 1956. Production last year was the smallest since 1953.

This rather sharp decline is attributed to "foot rot" disease and to low prices. This disease is reported to not only shorten the productive economic life of the plant by at least 50 percent, but yields are also reduced prior to the death of the plant.

Vanilla Beans—As the time draws near for the new crop to arrive on spot, prices continue to come down. A survey of New York area dealers indicated that material from Madagascar and from Mexico fell some 25c. per pound. That means the Madagascar and Mexican cut beans are selling for $15 per pound while the Mexican whole beans are selling for $15.50 per pound.

Speculation is that when the new crop arrives the first of February, prices will be down around the $13 per pound level.

Vanilla bean dealers were interested to read Joseph Dunn's interpretation, in a recent issue of the New York Times, of the status of the future labeling of vanilla ice cream.

If the Food and Drug Administration requires ice cream manufacturers to use the natural flavor in what they label as ice cream, it, undoubtedly will mean a lot more business for the vanilla bean dealers, and correspondingly less business for the manufacturers for such artificial vanilla flavors as vanillin and ethyl vanillin.

The article went on to say that some 15 percent of the vanilla ice cream consumed is flavored with pure vanilla, 70 percent of it is a mixture of the pure

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flavor and the artificial, and 15 percent is all artificial flavor.

This breakdown, according to an OPD survey, is subject to change. For instance, during the past few months when vanilla bean prices have been unnaturally high, vanilla users have tended to use more vanillin in their products than they usually use. Vanillin and ethyl vanillin manufacturers during this inflationary period for the beans, have been reporting near-record sales.

According to Mr. Dunn, Madagascar sources say the planters are ready to increase their acreage, should the FDA rule that vanilla ice cream contain all pure vanilla. Production of beans, however, would not increase appreciably for three years—the length of time it takes to bring a vine to fruit.

Producers may be eagerly looking forward to bigger crops now, but a few years ago, they were anything but eager to spend their time growing vanilla beans. The price fluctuates so greatly, that the natives are never quite sure how much money their labor is going to bring them.

Back in 1952, for example, the spot price for a pound of vanilla beans was as low as $2.65 per pound. Since that time, they have been higher, with the price for 1959 as high as $16 per pound.

Mineral Leasing Rules Are Now Being Modified

Mineral leasing regulations of the federal government are being modified to apply the principle of the rectangular public land system to millions of unsurveyed areas in the western states. Proposed rules would require that all future applications for mineral leases and permits cover rectangular areas, their boundaries running due north-south, east-west.

That principle was adopted last May for oil and gas leases. The proposed new rules would extend it to leases or permits for sodium, phosphate, sulfur, asphalt, coal and other leaseable minerals.

Cranberry Crisis

—Continued from page 3

from the 1957 northwest crop and a small amount from the '57 Massachusetts crop are now being destroyed because of contamination by aminotriazole, the secretary reported.

The action, Mr. Flemming said, is being taken voluntarily by Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., the national cranberry association which controls about 75 percent of the crop, with the supervisory cooperation of FDA.

Little or no checking was done on the 1958 cranberry crop by either FDA or the cranberry association. The '58 crop was grown, harvested and marketed while toxicity studies on aminotriazole were being conducted by Cyanamid and Amchem.

Aminotriazole Found a Carcinogen

In May of this year, evaluation of the experimental data was completed. FDA's conclusion: Aminotriazole is a cancer producer.

Checking out the first samples of the 1959 northwestern crop, FDA found two of seven interstate shipments contaminated with the weed killer. And, assumes the agency, the 1958 cranberry crop from that area is probably also tainted.

So far, FDA says, there's nothing to implicate 1958 and 1959 cranberries grown in Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachussetts.

About 48 percent of the US cranberry crop is grown in Massachusetts bogs. Wisconsin accounts for 32 percent of the berries, while New Jersey furnishes about 8 percent of the crop. Washington and Oregon turn out 10 percent, and a few bogs are scattered in several other states.

The extent of the industry's cranberry disaster can be gleaned from figures released by the USDA, which estimates that this year's crop will hit a record 1,249,000 barrels—7 percent above 1958 and 28 percent above average. Both Washington and Oregon are having bumper crops.

Cranberry Ersatz Possible

—Continued from page 3

sweet taste after the flavor has been incorporated into the body of the sauce.

This house is Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York. The difficulty in preserving the taste, is a minor one, however, and nothing much has ever been done about it because there has not been any demand for the product.

Just how determined the public will be to have a safe cranberry sauce is anybody's guess. Givaudan says it can turn out what it calls a "natural duplication" on a moment's notice—or, if not that soon, within a matter of days.

Both Mr. Merory and Givaudan say the consumer has never seen artificial cranberry sauce or juice.

The research division of General Foods Corporation, says it has never even worked on a substitute. No demand—not yet, at least.

Copper Exploration Pact For Idaho Land Is Signed

Department of the Interior has signed a contract with Golden Copper Queen Mining Corporation, Pocotello, Ida., to explore for copper in Lemhi County.

Executed under the mineral exploration act, the contract authorizes an advance by the federal government of $20,135 towards the cost of the work.

The minerals exploration program provides for financial assistance to applicants who wish to explore for any of thirty-two minerals.

Cosmetic Chemists to Convene

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its annual meeting December 2 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

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Coatings Materials

Following rises in various copper materials two weeks ago, prices of cupric and cuprous copper oxides climbed 1½ cents per pound. All of the advances in the copper market reflect the stream of strikes here and the threatening one in Chile, which have caused shortages. Other recent changes include the 3½ cent rise in both C.P. chrome orange and yellow which had been announced in early October. Again, rising costs of raw materials and transportation problems joined together to force them upward. Cadmium pigments have been on the rise too and cadmium mercury colors will move upward November 23.

Despite the fact that the Supreme Court has at long last ordered the steel workers back to work, no early alleviation of the various shortages caused by the strike are expected. In general, producers predict that it will be at least six weeks before materials will be available.

Plasticizers such as dioctyl and diisooctyl phthtalates have been hard hit by shortages as well as dimethyl and diethyl phthalates. Shutdowns in the automobile industry are expected to curtail plasticizer makers. At the same time, however, the season of heavy demand from toy makers and plastic wares for the Christmas rush is here and these users of phthalates are finding a squeeze. There has been some attempt to use other plastisols to extend phthalate supplies; this is more costly but manufacturers feel it is worthwhile what with the seasonal nature of the market.

Recently, the price of epichlorohydrin was eased 3 cents. A prime ingredient in the epoxy resins, there have as yet been no declines in this market, but it is possible that they may occur.

The casein market continued to feel the effects of a situation in which demand is outstripping supply. Argentina has been overloaded with requests for material as a result of a poor crop year among most of the European producers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper oxide, black, 1½c. per lb.
Copper oxide, red, 97%, 1½c. per lb.
90%, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
193.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—Rising prices of the cadmium colors have been noted of late. Producers have said that the higher listings were indicated due to the climbing costs of cadmium metal which in turn is due to the finally ended strikes in the mines of non-ferrous metals.

Listings of C.P. cadmium red and yellow advanced 10c. to the following: red, dark shade is priced at $5.45; red, light shade at $4.55; red; medium light shade at $4.80, red medium shade at $5.10; red, orange-red shade at $4.20; and yellow, all shades at $3.75.

The cadmium lithopone yellows, oranges, reds and maroons also felt the effect of rising cadmium metal prices by advancing 3c. per pound. Also in view are upward price shifts in the cadmium mercury colors.

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipment, stocks and exports of carbon black for September, 1959, with figures for August, 1959, and September, 1958, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
September, 1959	142,682	26,286	168,968
August, 1959	142,852	27,495	170,347
September, 1958	112,962	26,375	139,337
Shipments			
September, 1959	162,394	35,488	197,882
August, 1959	146,426	26,198	172,624
September, 1958	124,311	24,751	149,062
Stocks			
September, 1959	129,807	78,882	208,689
August, 1959	149,563	88,603	237,869
September, 1958	222,857	102,142	324,999
Exports			
September, 1959	28,201	12,713	40,914
August, 1959	24,325	11,356	35,681
September, 1958	*	*	*

* Figures not available.

Copper Pigments—Last week several producers of cupric and cuprous copper oxide climbed 1½c. per pound, effective immediately. Copper oxide, cupric (black), advanced to a new listing of 49¼c., barrels, 100 to 5,000 pound losts. Copper oxide, cuprous (red), held a new price of 50½c. per pound for U.S. Navy type I, and 48½c. per pound for U. S. Navy Type II.

According to sources these increases reflect the climbing price of copper carbonate, metal, sulfate and chloride. These prices in turn were affected by the strikes here and the threat of strikes in Chile which have caused shortages.

Iron Blues—According to a report by the Bureau of Census on inorganic chemicals and gases in 1958, a table on annual shipments and production from 1954 through 1958 shows that in 1958 total shipments, including interplant transfers, were 4,147 short tons at a value of $4,042,000. In 1957 and 1956 shipments, including interplant transfers, amounted to 4,715, 4,920 short tons worth $4,662,000 and $4,726, f.o.b. plant respectively. For the years 1955 and 1954 total shipments came to 4,725 and 4,642 short tons at a value of $4,495,000 and $4,183,000, f.o.b. plant, in that order.

Zinc Chromate—A report put out by the Census Bureau shows that production of zinc chromate in 1958 totaled 6,005 short tons. Figures for each month in 1958 were not available. In 1957 total production of zinc chromate was 7,163 short tons.

Breaking this figure down into months, in the first six months production amounted to: 731, 602, 490, 463, 562, 667 short tons, in that order for each month. Following the order of months again, total production for the second six months of 1957 was 719, 636, 606, 605, 545 and 537 short tons.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—The snug situation that has existed in this market appears to be on the wane and, in its place, there seems to be a general easing tendency. Factors contributing to this tendency include shutdowns in the automobile industry which have curtailed demand for alkydes and also the development of acrylic paints for automobiles has cut into this market. Also, various other industrial applications have been taking less material due to the steel strike.

Maleic Resins—This market is another one to be on the short side. Scarcity of maleic anhydride, in turn the result of the steel strike, is the main reason for the tightness of maleic resins. Also the demand for maleic from the polyester manufacturers has been growing steadily and has thrown the market into a position where demand for the anhydride exceeded capacity to produce. This situation is in the midst of being corrected, however. Facilities are being expanded to be ready some time in the first quarter of 1960.

Natural Resins

Gums—For over several months now, prices of all varieties of gums have been steady. Purchasers continue to follow a policy of buy as you go. Material flows in uninterruptedly, and dealers seem to be satisfied.

Running down the line of the East Indian Batu Dammar gums: black bold is listed at 14½c. to 16½c., black nubs and chips at 12¼c. to 13½c., black unscraped at 13c. to 14½c., and pale chips at 14½c. to 16c., and finally, pale nubs and chips 9c. to 10c. per pound. Dammar gum, Siam, remains unchanged at 30c. to 33c. as do the following Singapore grades at ranges of 36c. to 41c. for No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2, and 17c. and 19c. for dust.

Shellac—Demand in this market is reportedly better than had been anticipated due to the steel strike. Shellac has not felt any price fluctuations since the latter part of the summer when it was threatened by the advancing prices on the Calcutta market. That source, however, is well back to normal with prices at the floor level. Stocks are said to be sufficient and demand average.

Bleached, bonedry shellac in bags was listed at 46c., in barrels at 47c. and in

Coatings Materials

kegs at 48c. Bleached refined materials held prices of 56c. for bag quantities and one cent higher each for barrels and kegs.

Orange shellac, lemon No. 1 was the same at 37c. to 39c., No. 2 continued at 34c. to 37c. and superfine at 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Situation remained unchanged last week with all markets reported to be very tight. The Argentine market has been feeling the brunt of the demand as they are the world's largest producers of casein and European producers have just about exhausted their stocks as production this year was way below normal and there have been resulting shortages.

One dealer here said that the best offer to be found from the Argentine was for delivery the latter part of December, early January. New production in Argentina has started and will be going on for the next three months. Weather conditions have been favorable and it looks like a good crop coming up. One estimate of the size of the crop is about 10,000 tons.

New production in Europe does not get under way until the beginning of April. The European market is ever hungry for casein so that Argentina will not be going into the new year with the usual supply of old material on hand.

The price of Argentine casein remained at a firm level of 21¾c. to 22½c. per pound last week. These prices should be confirmed.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 6	Mon. Nov. 9	Tues. Nov. 10	Wed. Nov. 11[2]	Thurs. Nov. 12
Drums—					
K	$9.60[1]	...	...	...	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	...	$9.70[1]

Tankcars (for week ended November 12)—WG, $10.30; M, $9.15; K or better $9.15; M or better, $9.15; WG, $9.25; N, $9.15; M or better, $9.23½.

Sales, USDA

804* 724* 4,832*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $19.90; WG, $10.50; KM, $10.30; N, $10.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.54	.53½	.53 7/10§	...	.53¾
Sales	8,000¶	8,000¶	12,500¶	...	13,000¶

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While buying interest in oils and fats lagged last week, the undertone of the market remained steady. Price fluctuations were narrow. Cottonseed corn and soybean oils were unsettled and slightly lower, reflecting the drop of the future markets. Tight supply of peanut oil kept this market strong. Trading in crude coconut oil was inactive. The market on the Pacific coast was quiet, but steady, while prices for New York delivery were fractionally lower. Copra shipments were higher, reflecting active inquiry from European buyers.

Trading in tallow was restricted to the top grades, and sales of bleachable fancy took place at ⅛ cent higher, while other grades moved at former quotations. Some business was reported in bleachable fancy for export at premiums. Shipments abroad in drums also commanded premiums due to the scarcity and high cost of drums.

Consuming demand for drying oils was restricted to immediate requirements. Tung oil was unchanged and steady at recent sharp price reduction. Linseed oil remained steady, despite the recent sharp break in cash flaxseed. Steady tone prevailed in crude menhaden oil. Production for this season has about ceased on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Producers were maintaining current quotations. Fishing was scheduled to start this week off the Carolinas. Brazilian castor was less active, but the market remained firm, reflecting the strength of Brazilian and Indian markets. Oiticica oil was firm and in fair demand for prompt delivery.

Soybean meal was easier, declining $1.50 per ton, while cottonseed was quiet and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Lard, cash, 7 20c. per lb.
Tallow, bleach. fancy, ⅛c. per lb.
guaran. fancy, dms., ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, N.Y., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 14, 1958
122.58	122.58	116.65	111.85

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steady tone prevailed in this market. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery, with sales thereat. Domestic oil demand was spotty. Prices for all grades were unchanged, well held.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	.....	.....
Corresponding week, 1958	1,275,450	2,770,000
Total this year	24,349,000	83,698,000
Corresponding period, 1958	13,209,450	65,367,000

Coconut—Trading was reported slow. Crude was quoted at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November shipment and 17c., December. Market at New York was quiet and unsteady with tankcars offered at 19¼c., November and December.

Corn — Market was easy and lower. Crude was sold at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined declined to 14.86c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures continued under pressure on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Heavy liquidation and hedging sales caused the market to reach new lows for the season. Lower allied markets, combined with lack of new export business and liberal available oil stocks were bearish factors. Trading in cash oils was quiet. Prices were easier with lower futures. Refined salad declined to 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Morocco was expected to purchase 2,600 tons of bleachable cottonseed oil November 17.

Trading in crude was reported light. Quotations were nominal at 9⅛c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley; 9¼c. to 9½c. in the southeast, as to location; 8.90c., Lubbock and 9⅛c., Waco.

Cottonseed oil exports during October through September 1959 totaled 450 million pounds of which 173 million pounds were shipped under PL 480, it was reported by Foreign Agricultural Service.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 13, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	252	11.20	10.95	11.10@11.15
March	360	11.34	11.22	11.35S
May	506	11.68	11.38	11.49S
July	352	11.63	11.39	11.55@11.59
Sept.	70	11.43	11.23	11.30@11.38
Oct.	67	11.29	11.10	11.20@11.25
Dec. (1960)	11	11.26	11.10	11.15 Bid
March (1961)	1	11.15	11.15	11.15 Bid

Total sales and switches, 1,619 contracts.

Cotton crop was estimated at 14,801,000 bales as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture. This was 109,000 bales higher than the October 1 estimate. Production last year was 11,512,000 bales and 10 year average output is 14,406,000 bales. The Crop Reporting Bureau stated that if the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, the production of cottonseed would be 6,142,000 tons compared with 4,793,000 tons in 1958.

Linseed—Firm tone prevailed, reflecting the strong undertone of flaxseed. Demand for oil was confined to actual needs, but withdrawals against current contracts continued quite active. Raw oil was maintained at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, November-January; 14.7c., February-April; 14.9c., May-July, same basis and 16c., exwarehouse, New York.

Flaxseed—Following last week's fast run-up to a $4 high, cash flaxseed at Minneapolis settled back abruptly to $3.85 per bushel, Minneapolis. With more than half of the Canadian crop buried under deep snow the American Continent supply of raw material may well concern the paint trade and other linseed oil users. The 1959 crop is a trifle under 22 million bushels. In the three months—July through September—exports reached 5 million bushels and crushings 6½ million, for a total disappearance of 11½ million bushels, leading to the conclusion that the supply on October 1 could be exhausted before mid-1960.

Oiticica—Trading was limited to prompt needs. Prices were steady at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 22c. to 22½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading was reported slow. Spanish oil for prompt shipment was easy and ranged from $51.50 to $52.50 per 100 kilos, used drums, f.o.b. shipping point and $2 more for new drums. Demand on spot was inactive. Spanish and Tunisian were quoted at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Palm—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were offered at 11.70c., same basis.

Peanut—Offers were scarce due to reduced production. Crude was sold recently at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for shipment through December. Refined oil was held at 16¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Peanut crop was estimated at 1,655,800,000 pounds as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture compared with 1958 production of 1,835,800,000 pounds and 10-year, 1948-57 average of 1,642,502,000 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that a referendum on marketing quotas for the 1960, 1961, and 1962 crops of peanuts will be held Dec. 15, 1959. If two-thirds of the growers voting favor quotas, they will be in effect in each of the 3 years. If more than one-third of the voters oppose, quotas will not be in effect for 1960 and another referendum would be held in 1960 for the following 3 years.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

A 1960 marketing quota of 934,000 tons and a national allotment of 1,610,000 acres for picking and threshing were announced October 6.

Rapeseed—Demand was restricted to prompt needs. Tankcars were held at 13c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and drums from 15c. to 15½c., spot, as to quantity.

Soybean—Market was quiet and irregular. Crude was slightly lower and ranged from 8c. to 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for prompt shipment. Refined salad was lower at 10.10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Spain has been allocated under PL 480 $16,694,474 for the purchase of 1,070,000 pounds of refined soybean oil. Purchase dates range from November 19 to May 31, 1960 and delivery up to June 30, 1960.

Soybean crop as of November 1 was estimated at 528,111,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture compared with 1958 production of 574,413,000 bushels and 10 years, 1948-57 average of 326,020,000 bushels.

Soybean oil exports during October 1958 through September 1959 totaled 900 million pounds of which 752 million were shipped under PL 480, it was reported by Foreign Agricultural Service.

Tung—Buying interest was reported limited. Market remained steady. Tankcars ranged from 22½c. to 22¾c. per pound, New York, for immediate shipment, according to seller, with December delivery generally offered at the lower figure. Drums ranged from 24c. to 25c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Shipments of tung oil from the Argentine from November 1 through November 9 amounted to 1,644,965 pounds against its quota of 5,525,000 pounds for the period, November 1 to January 31, 1960. Paraguay's quota of 741,000 pounds for the first quarter has been filled. Shipments from other countries totaled 186,870

—*Continued on page 65*

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Ash	0.1% max.	Penetration at 77°F. unworked	150 - 180 mm/10
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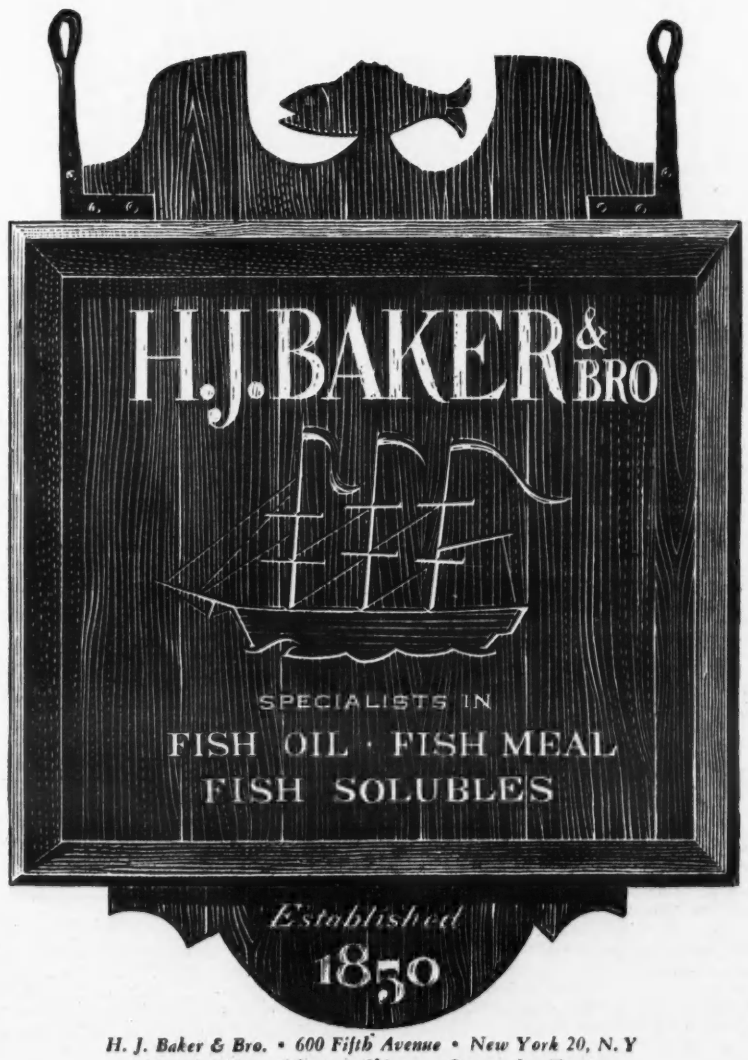

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4 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—78,994 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
254,202 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
22,014 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
101,960 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
109,321 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
114,662 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Curacao
348,193 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
112,760 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
192,764 bbls, Eastern States Petroleum Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
GARLIC OIL—3 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GARNETLAC—125 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
GRAPHITE—50 bgs, C Pettinoss, Havre
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GELATIN—200 bgs, B Young, London
93 bgs, W & Touche & Sons, Avonmouth
134 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
93 dms, Antwerp
100 bgs, Hamburg
GLUE—500 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GLYOXAL—44 cks, Dr F Jonas, Havre
GUAR GUM—450 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,474 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
3,417 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
20,479 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF & HORNMEAL—211 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Asuncion
305 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
IRON POWDER—9 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—26 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, London
122 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
62 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bombay
248 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—95 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—11 bbls, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LAVANDIN OIL—4 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
42 cks, Brown Bros, Cannes
1 ck, Cannes
LEMON OIL—52 cs, National City Bank, Messina
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
MACE—21 cs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
MANGROVE EXTRACT—200 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
60 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
20 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Keelung
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—25 flks, Leytess Metal & Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
25 flks, London
METHOXY BUTANOL—2 cans, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
MINT OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—400 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—420 bgs, C Gulden, London
NAPHTHALENE—689 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
NAPHTHENIC ACID—250 dms, Byrnes & Towrey, Barranquilla
NUTMEG—50 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Port of Spain
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
210 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
90 bgs, London
68 bgs, Colombo
NUTMEG OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Penang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—100 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
22 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
PALMKERNEL OIL—250 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Rotterdam
900 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—40 cs, H Weber & Co, Mombasa
138 tins, Greene Trading Co, Mombasa
40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
10 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Agriscent Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—5,099 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
3,520 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, National Bank of N J, Hamburg
1,100 bls, C Farard, Hamburg
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Belem-Para
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Belem-Para
300 bgs, First National Boston, Belem-Para
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
PEPPER, RED—213 bgs, P H Petry, Mombasa
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
60 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Belem-Para
200 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem-Para
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—2 dms, White Cross Lab, Kaohsiung
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Asuncion
5 dms, National City Bank, Asuncion
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,548 bbls, Humble Oil Co, La Salina
94,393 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
116,668 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHOSPHORIC ACID—2 dms, Chemimpex, London
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—400 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Dunkirk
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
167 bgs, Antwerp
PIMENTO—240 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—40 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—4,000 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—850 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
260 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
200 bgs, Globe Products Co, Gdynia
300 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
290 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
300 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Gdynia
300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Gdynia
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, J Bieler, Gdynia
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—108 dms, Mombasa
QUASSIA CHIPS—540 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—330 bgs, H J Schluter, Buenos Aires
1,072 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULFATE—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RAPESEED—100 bgs, F H Von Damm, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—540 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
RUTIN—4 dms, Melbourne
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
7 cs, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
SEEDLAC—700 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SHELLAC—406 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
27 cks, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
135 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SIENNA, BURNT—135 bgs, T H Deutz, Leghorn
SODIUM CASEINATE, 328 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—300 bgs, Leghorn
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID—10 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Southampton
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
7,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
672 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
2,872 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Keelung
TARTARIC ACID—2,080 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
257 kgs, Palermo
40 bgs, Palermo
THEOBROMINE—40 cks, Havre
15 dms, Rotterdam
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TUNG OIL—70 tons, N American Continental Co, Santos
TURMERIC—334 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
TYROTHRICIN—4 cks, Wallerstein Co, Havre
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
VANILLA POWDER—2 cs, L A Champon & Co, Havre
VETIVER OIL—4 cs, Ufinindo International Corp, Penang
1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—548 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombas
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Cannes

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY REGULUS—150 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARROWROOT—3,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kingstown
ASBESTOS FIBER—15,738 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Hong Kong
CALCIUM NITRATE—5,000 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Antwerp
CASSIA—405 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
2,500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
CREOSOTE OIL—582 tons, Bernuth Lembke Co, Yokohama
EARTH COLORS—1,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—295 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
NAPHTHA—44,419 bbls, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, H V Nootbaar, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Belem-Para
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—71,000 bbls, Golden Bear Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
352,627 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
131,410 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Maracaibo
118,369 bbls, Texaco Inc, Points Pierre
241,707 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—309 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, Sam Ward Co, Bangkok
360 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield, Glasgow

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,400 bgs, Rubberoid Co, Lourenco Marques
2,100 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
BONE—1,000 bgs, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
7,768 bgs, Baugh & Son, Rosario
204 tons, Baugh & Son, Rosario
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,200 bgs, E J Lang, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CORN STARCH—800 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—450 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—123,955 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
HOOFMEAL—393 bgs, Internatoinal Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
IODINE, CRUDE—20 kgs, J H Faunce, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—910 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
100 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,650 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
134,763 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Puerto Miranda
196,373 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
133,267 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
137,380 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
136,015 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
113,981 bbls, Continental Oil Co, San Lorenzo
179,005 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
PHOSPHATE ROCK—4,572 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
SODIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Camax Co, Havre
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Trask Co, Mombasa

San Francisco

ALUMINUM PASTE—20 dms, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,100 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
2,880 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Durban
CALCIUM CARBONATE—260 bgs, Norman Sutcliffe Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—500 cs, P W Bellingall, Antwerp
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
87 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
CURARE—4 cs, Menlo Pharmaceuticals Inc, Callao
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
100 bgs, Crocker Anglo National Bank, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—36 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—64 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
FORMIC ACID—40 dms, P W Bellingall, Bremen
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hongkong
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—80 dms, D M Hicks, Bremen
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—215 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Veronica Olive Oil Co, Barcelona
97 dms, Monteverde Parodi, Barcelona
300 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—296,975 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
SODIUM CHLORATE—666 dms, Marseille
WATTLE EXTRACT—120 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
434 bgs, Durban

Plastics, Petroleum

—*Continued from page 5*

and unusual marketing problems for the petroleum producers invading the plastics field. The primary obstacle for the molder integrating back to raw materials production, he said, is one of acquiring capital.

Citing the experience of Foster Grant, which started its life as a molder, Mr. LaBelle said that integrating backward makes considerable sense if the problem of cost can be surmounted.

Foster Grant reasoned, he said, that being a molder itself it knew as much as anyone about the needs and desires of molders. The company was in a good position to offer its customers meaningful assistance in meeting everyday problems.

Molding Experience Cited

He continued: "The company's molding experience, therefore, became a unique sales advantage in its entry into the field of manufacturing plastic raw materials."

Mr. LaBelle commented that integration actually was not a novel development in the plastics field. But he said it had not been a concerted movement, and probably would not become one.

Instead, he said, it will be a "selective" process, which probably will develop fastest and be carried to its greatest extent in the "older, well-established high volume pastics."

He cited specifically polyethylene as a material whose properties and capabilities are well-known and which has recognized uses and well-developed markets.

Dangers of Integration

He also warned that there were positive dangers involved in carrying integration too far forward, particularly to the point where it would threaten the independent molders.

Mr. LaBelle said that it is to the molder that the industry has always looked for the initiative and the inventiveness to develop commercially successful end-uses for new plastic materials.

He said that the industry cannot afford to blunt the pioneering spirit of the molder by taking over his more profitable production items, for this "would make little more sense than an animal devouring its young."

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 63*

pounds up to November 9 against the quota of 234,000 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture has announced final prices to growers of 1959-crop tung nuts will be supported at $53.50 per ton, with an equivalent support of 20.9c. per pound for tung oil. These support prices are unchanged from those announced Oct. 9. The support prices reflect 65.2 percent of the November 1959 parity price of $82 per ton of tung nuts.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Buying interest was confined to prompt requirements. Prices ranged from 65c. to 70c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—This market was firmer. Prompt shipment was advanced to $235 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, reflecting the higher cost of shipments to European points.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was unchanged and steady. Trading was spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Choice white maintained at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow, from 5⅛c. to 5¼c., same basis.

Lard — Business was reported slow. Prices closed higher. Cash lard advanced to 8.35c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was fairly active and centered in bleachable fancy, resulting in an advance ⅛c. for this grade. Lower grades were unchanged. Bleachable fancy sold up to 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for prompt shipment. Prime was unchanged at 6⅛c.; special, 5⅝c. to 5¾c. and No. 1, 5⅛c. to 5¼c., same basis. Edible was unchanged and steady at 8¾c. to 8⅞c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was higher for export due to increased cost of drums, and prices were raised to 8¼c., drums f.a.s. and 7⅛c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Business was reported quite active for late December shipment. Shipping space continued tight and was practically unavailable for immediate. Market was firm at 7⅛c. to 7¼c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Gloucester, Mass., as to quantity. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8¼c. to 8⅜c., drums, according to quantity.

Menhaden—Trading was spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was steady at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Practically all plants in the North Atlantic have shut down for the season. Fishing off North Carolina was expected to start this week and the season usually ends late December. Light pressed oil was unchanged and steady at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

The Foreign Agricultural Service says reports from the Netherlands indicate that the 1959-60 Antarctic pelagic catch will exceed 17,500 blue units. This is 2,500 units more than the quota set by the International Whaling Convention for both 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Norway and the Netherlands are no longer members of the International Whaling Convention. They withdrew June 30, 1959, because of failure to agree on the allotment of the catch quota by country. The Soviet Union agreed to accept 20 percent of the 15,000 unit quota, but the other four countries have not agreed on the division of the remaining 80 percent.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was moderate. Meal, 41 percent was ranged from $65 to $66 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $67.50 to $69 in the southeast, according to location.

Linseed Meal—The supply is limited due to the slowdown in linseed oil and the chance that more crushings would further disturb the balance between the end products, oil and meal. Withdrawals on old contracts are kept up to date. Export workings have slowed down but winter weather in feeder territory has heightened domestic demand in the last few days. The result is that the market for 34 percent extracted meal is strong at $73 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, November delivery, and old process 32 percent is tight at $76.50 per ton for the week of November 9 only.

Peanut Meal—Production was almost at a standstill. Small lots were reported moved at $69.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama.

Soybean Meal—The trade had been expecting a lowered soybean crop estimate due to a delayed, wet harvest but when the government report for November first was released this week the decrease was only 1½ million bushels. As a result soybean futures declined and meal prices were softer. Meal, 44 percent, declined to $58.50 per ton, unrestricted, prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Trading in vegetable waxes was fairly active, chiefly for dealers account, last week, while consumer demand continued of a hand to mouth nature. Improved interest in crude carnauba grades kept the market on a steady basis. No. 3 Ceara crude was maintained at 75c. to 76c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c., more. Demand for yellows was spotty. No. Ceara yellow was held at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c. higher. Crude beeswax was quiet, but firmly held at former levels. Refined beeswax also was unchanged and steady.

Mexican Gov't Spurring Safflower Seed Production

The Mexican government has initiated a campaign through radio and other media to encourage farmers in the western states of Sonora and Sinaloa to grow safflower seed as a winter crop, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The program is based on four general factors: excellent results obtained from experimental plots; Mexico's deficit of vegetable oils; a ready market at good prices for safflower seed (around $110 per short ton at Mexico, D.F.); and the need for crop diversification in this area.

Cyanamid Urea Plant

—*Continued from page 4*

to the steel mill, more efficient for use as a heating fuel. An elaborate system of piping connects the two facilities.

The plant will have a rated production capacity of 66,000 tons of urea annually. Anhydrous ammonia will be produced at the rate of 52,500 tons a year, with most of it being utilized in the production of urea and approximately 12,000 tons available for other purposes.

Located on the shores of Hamilton Bay, an important St. Lawrence Seaway port, the plant occupies about twenty acres of land reclaimed by filling a section adjacent to Dofasco, bringing the urea unit as close as possible to its source of raw materials.

According to Cyanamid, the new plant will serve a growing market for urea in both Canada and the United States.

"It's location places it directly on the Great Lakes and Atlantic shipping lanes and near major railroad centers of both Canada and the United States," Cyanamid said. "In addition it is within a short distance of our Welland plant at Niagara Falls, a location at which we propose to make use of a good amount of the excess ammonia."

Construction of the plant was started in 1957 and was carried out by Chemical Construction Company, New York.

The bulk of the urea produced is expected to go into agricultural use as a high nitrogen content fertilizer and as an animal supplement.

Polymers Zero In

—*Continued from page 5*

currently substituted for the nitrocellulose type by one automobile producer, Dr. Bigelow reports that they presently constitute a market of only 1.5 million to 2 million gallons.

With automotive coatings in a "state of flux," he feels that it's anybody's guess where acrylic lacquers will go.

He is very optimistic about the future for urethane coatings, though current volume is very small. Where sales of urethane coatings amounted to a mere 500,000 gallons, by 1964 they should be in the neighborhood of 5.8 million gallons, he believes.

Thus, here is how the total 1965 paint picture shapes up in Dr. Bigelow's opinion:

	Million Gallons
Alkyd paints, all types	420
Latex paints	120
Exterior oil paints	135
All other paints	195
Total	880

And, comments the Allied Chemical executive, this total is a conservative figure. If projected on the basis of anticipated growth in Gross National Product, he adds, paint consumption in 1965 figures to be around 930 million gallons.

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Centrifugal: Tolhurst 24" rubber. 2-speed.
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Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.

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BP Jktd. Mixer, 100 gal. w'k'g, cored arms.
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EVAPORATOR—Single effect, S.S. VRC, 250 sq. ft., Blaw Knox 1953. Complete.
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1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

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1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

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5—Raymond Whizzer Air Separators: 18', 14', 30".

2—Buflovak Monel Evaporators: 550 sq. ft.

3—Struthers Wells 2000 gals. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined Reactor.

1—#5 Mikro Atomizer, S.S.

3—Raymond #5057 low side Mills.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Stokes R4 Preform Press.

2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.

1—National 8' x 80', 304 S.S. Apron Conveyor Dryer.

1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

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1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

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2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

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1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

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1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

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1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP.

5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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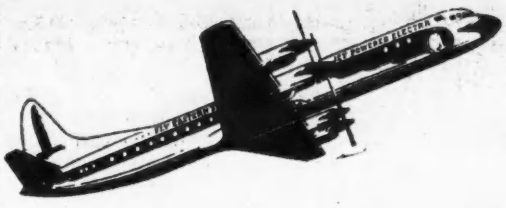

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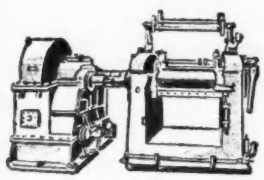

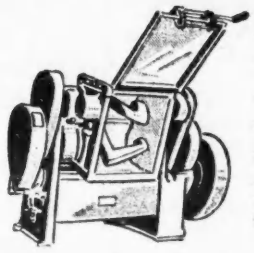

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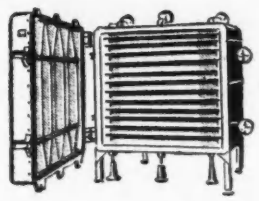

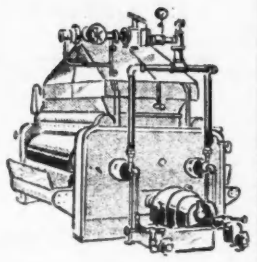

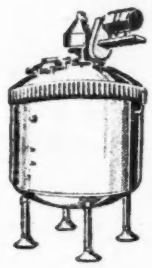

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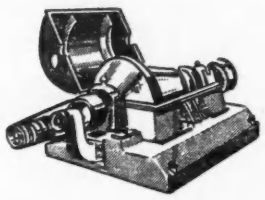

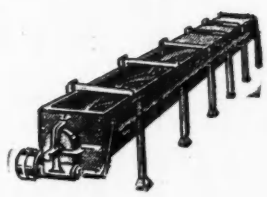

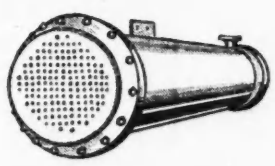

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70—Baker Perkins #17-V11, 200 gal. sigma blade jktd. mixers.

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1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6' x 18'.

5—A.T.&M. 40" T304 SS suspended centrifugals, 40 HP motors.

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1—2,200 gal. Comb. Eng. T316 SS jacketed reactor, VACUUM, paddle agitator.

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1—110" dia. Vulcan T316 SS bubble cap column, 10 trays on 12" centers, 252 caps per tray.

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3—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 3'x15'.

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2—Condenser Service type 316 SS heat exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

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1—Oliver type 316 SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3'x4'.

1—Sparkler SS filter, Model 14-D-4.

1—Sweetland #3 stainless steel filter.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Baker Perkins type UUEM, 150 gal., dispersion type mixer, complete with compression cover and 100 HP motor.

1—Shriver C.I. plate and frame filter press, 36"x36", closed delivery, 4 eye, 60 chambers.

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1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. pressure vessel, 250# working pressure.

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FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 4" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
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Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
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PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
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TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary BB2, RB2 & RD3. Single Punch ⅛" to 3".
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107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

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AUTOCLAVES—S/S 2 qt.-35 gal. jacketed-100 gal. jack/ag.-150 gal. jack./ag.

PACKAGING MACHINERY—Triangle (6 oz. to 5#)-Triangle auger packer 1# to 5#-St. Regis 105FV-Bag Packer-Pneumatic Scale Auto. Capper.

MILLS—HAMMER—00 Sturtevant 10 HP. X Gruendler 20 HP-3W Mikro 30 HP-24x20 Jeffrey 40 HP-AKBX Wms. 100 HP.

MILLS—PEBBLE—15-½ Gal jar-100 Gal. 34x38-110 Gal. 36x36-120 Gal. 36x42-211 Gal. 4'x5'-597 Gal. 6'x5',-1000 Gal. 6'x8' porcelain lined w/motors.

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1—Tolhurst 48" suspended centrifuge, perforated stainless steel basket.
1—Mikro pulverizer model 2-TH, 15 HP motor.
2—Fitzpatrick Comminuters models D and K.
1—Oliver 1' x 1' type 316 stainless steel rotary vacuum filter.
2—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors 1000 gallons, 500 gallons.
4—Stokes tablet presses models F, T, R, RD-3.
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1—Baker Perkins 200 gallon jacketed double arm mixer.
1—Ertel 12" stainless steel filter.
1—Allis Chalmers gyratory box sifter 30" x 30".

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Wanted: Diphenylphthalate solid. Offer with quantities and price to Kroner Labs., Inc., 275 Water St., N.Y. 38.

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Fine Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals. Manufacturer has interesting opportunity available for a chemist with the right combination of technical and business experience who expects to attain a responsible managerial position. Submit confidential resume to OPD 871.

Chemical Market Research—We are looking for a chemist or chemical engineer with several years industrial experience. Should be interested in current and future markets, the business and economic aspects of the chemical industry. Reply—which will be held in confidence—to Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., Box 426, Princeton, N.J.

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Sales Manager: Successful marketing experience in selling of chemicals, metals and heavy equipment. Proven personal selling ability with major accounts. Experienced in developing sales team, controls, new product uses and markets. B. S. Chemical Engineering; MBA-Harvard, age—41. Present salary $18,000. OPD 874.

POSITIONS WANTED

Dr. in Chemistry, Organic, Specialized in Vegetable Oils, Fats, Fatty Acids, Glycerine, Soaps & Derivatives, 12 years experience research, product development and formulation desires responsible position. OPD 881.

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Celanese Leases Offices; Will Make Move in 1961

Celanese Corporation of America has leased eight floors of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company building now under construction at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. Executive offices of Celanese will be moved into the new quarters about the middle of 1961.

Celanese, now located at 180 Madison Avenue, will initially occupy only six floors, leasing out the other two until business expansion makes them needed. The company has signed a twenty-year lease.

Elastomer Use Seen Climbing

—Continued from page 3

be confined to the premium tire field. Hence, it's not likely to cut into SBR tire sales.

• Neoprene — During the next five years, this material is seen growing at 2 to 3 percent a year. Price continues to be a factor in preventing wider use. But neoprene's properties are finding it new uses faster than it loses old ones to improvements in cheaper polymers.

• N-type Rubber—Despite its high price, the good characteristics of this type of polymer should keep it in strong demand. Growth rate: about 5 percent a year through 1965.

Looking at natural rubber, Mr. Greene figures there'll be a world-wide shortage of it in 1965, assuming:

Some 34.5 percent of US demand will require natural rubber or equivalent.

Free World Requirements

Free world demand outside the US will account for 55 to 60 percent of its entire rubber needs with natural.

Iron curtain requirements will be 500,000 tons.

Good as natural rubber is, Mr. Greene concludes, it will be very comforting to be "growing" some at home.

If the outlook for elastomers is bullish, that for films—packaging and industrial—is also optimistic. D. D. Lanning, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., foresees a billion-pound packaging film market in 1965. Consumption for packaging this year: more than 600 million pounds.

Surprisingly enough, despite all the ballyhoo about polyethylene and other plastic films, Mr. Lanning sees cellophane more than holding its own right on through the sixties in the packaging business.

Cellophane, Polyethylene Demands Cited

This year, cellophane took up more than 400 million pounds of the market. In 1965, Mr. Lanning expects cellophane and its runner-up, polyethylene, to account for 80 percent of the billion-pound market.

The non-packaging (industrial) film market has come on fast, Mr. Lanning notes. It's gotten to the point where it's half the size of the packaging market—some 300 million pounds.

During the sixties, the market for industrial films should expand even more rapidly than that for packaging, Mr. Lanning believes. In fact, he predicts consumption will double in 1965—reaching 600 million pounds.

Foam applications for the higher polymers are expected to go great guns during the next several years. W. G. Goggin, of Dow Chemical Company, predicts that 105 million cubic feet of rigid foams will be used in 1965. Further, Mr. Goggin estimates that 100 million cubic feet of flexible foams will be consumed in '65.

It's not easy to translate this to a poundage basis, he points out, because densities of foams could conceivably range from two to six pounds per cubic foot in some instances.

Flexible foam consumption will be some 42 million pounds less than potential in 1965, and rigid foam use will be 75 million pounds less than potential, he forecasts.

Paints, too, will enjoy a period of growth during the coming five-year period—but not nearly as spectacular as a number of other polymer applications. That's the word from Dr. Maurice H. Bigelow of Allied Chemical Corporation (see separate story on page 5).

While he believes paint consumption could go as high as 930 million gallons in 1965, Dr. Bigelow leans more positively toward a figure of 880 million gallons. At that, the low figure is considerably above the 735-million-gallon total predicted for this year.

Plastics in Construction

Use of plastics in construction has really jumped. According to Thomas A. DeMarco of Monsanto Chemical Company, present use of all synthetic resins for this purpose (including paints) is 975 million pounds.

What's more, Mr. DeMarco envisions a 1965 market of 1.3 billion pounds of plastics used in all types of construction. He'd like to see a greater growth than the one he predicts, but points out that there is one key problem:

Plastics—even the least expensive of them—cost around 20 cents a pound. Compare this with cement, 1½ cents; asphalt, 2 cents; steel about 7 cents; wood, 2 cents.

Use of high polymers for containers such as plastic bottles, tubes and shipping containers looks like this, according to Clive Eustace of Plax Corporation:

• Containers currently using about 27 million pounds of low-density polyethylene will gain to perhaps 30 million pounds in '61. After that time, high-density polyethylene and other newer polymers will cause a decline in use of low-density material.

• More rigid containers will push use of high-density polyethylene from nothing in 1958 to 35 million pounds in 1960, and to 50 million pounds in 1961.

Bottles, Tubes, Shipping Containers

In total, rigid plastic bottles, tubes and shipping containers could consume well over 100 million pounds of higher polymers by 1965, Mr. Eustace concludes. (A separate story on Mr. Eustace's predictions appears on page 7.)

But it's not so easy to predict what's going to happen to the higher polymers in the fiber field. This is the opinion of C. W. Bendigo of Werner Textile Consultants, Inc.

"The whole high-polymer fiber situation is highly complex, with many inter-relating aspects to be considered," Mr. Bendigo points out.

In the future, he sees nothing but increasing complexity: "In our opinion, the situation for as far ahead as we can see will become more and more complex."

Bids Wanted

Acramine Golden Yellow, 300 lbs., **Acramine Red,** 300 lbs., FFG Hly. conc., **Anthrasol Blue,** 300 lbs., IBC., **Anthrasol Brown,** 1 cwt., **Napthol,** 2 tons, AS., **Caledon Blue,** 1 cwt., R800, **Indenthrene Grey,** 56 lbs., BG, **Mathylene Blue,** 14 lbs., **Mathylene Violet,** 7 lbs., 2b, **Acramine Orange,** 1 ton, 0 4B, **Anthrasol Grey,** 5 cwt., IBL, **Anthrasol Brown,** 7 cwt., IBR, **Anthrasol Golden Yellow,** 28 lbs., IRK, 18.

Anthrarol Brill, 28 lbs., pink, IR, **Tinon Chlorine,** 2 cwt., grey, BJ, **Indenthrene Brown,** 2 cwt., 2G, **Solthrene Olive,** 1 cwt., **Tinon Brown,** 1 cwt., PA No. 391-99-900-9230, SCA 010086, Nov. 30, Kohinoor Textile Mills, Ltd., Kohinoor Nagar, Lyallpur, Pakistan.

Aluminum Hydroxide, 36,000, Gel. USP, Belladonna Tincture, 1,152 btls., **Petroleum Ether,** 1,200, btls., (digreme) ACS, **Cascara Sagrada Fluid Extract,** 600 btls., **Ether Absolute** 2,904 cans, Bid IFB M5-34-60, Marketing Div., for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Alcohol Dehydrated, 26,400 btls., **Chloroform,** 5,400 btls. USP, **Ethyl Chloride,** 1,344 btls., USP, **Formaldehyde** solution, 9,120 btls., Bid IFB M5-37-60 Nov. 25, Marketing Div. for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Ammonium Phosphate, 50 metric tons, 13-39-0, Ammonium Sulphate, 1.3/4 ID., 20.5%, **Triple Phosphate,** 4.1/2 ID., 45% P205, **Aldrin,** 250 kilos, wettable power 25% hexach: orohexahidroendo, exodimento-naftaleno, **Chlordane,** 250 kilos 40% wettable powder, octachlorohexahy-dronethanoindene, 0.06.500 Kilos, **Lexone,** 650 kilos., (BHC) gamma isomer 10% (benzene hexachloride), **Toxaphene,** 500 kilos, 40% powder, chlorinated camphene, PA No. 511-99-824-9007, Invitation No. 3-59, Ministerio De Agricultura, Servicio Inter-Americano, c/o American Embassy, La Paz, Bolivia.

Drugs, Morphine Sulfate Tablets, 888 btls., 288 btls., 1,247 btls., USP, **Phenobartial Tablets,** 5,760 btls., **Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Tablets,** 1,200 btls., **Secobarbital Sodium Capsules,** 1,200, USP, **Triasyn B Capsules,** 936 btls. **Hydrocortisone Acetate Suspension,** 576 vials, USP, Bid IFB M5-34-60, Marketing Div., for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

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HEW Is Seen Trying

—Continued from page 4

ous drugs are kept in authorized channels leading ultimately to sale by a qualified pharmacist only on prescription."

In this connection, he called attention to a recent case in the Fifth Circuit Court of appeals involving this question. Defendants in the case argued that the wholesaling of amphetamine to a truck driver was not "dispensing" within the meaning of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

HEW Backed by Court

"The court, I'm happy to say, rejected this contention," Mr. Flemming said.

"The Food and Drug Administration, with the excellent cooperation of the Department of Justice and state and local police departments, is doing what it can to put a stop to the illegal traffic in amphetamine drugs. This campaign will not only be continued but intensified in every way possible.

"However, in view of the magnitude of the traffic in these drugs, I believe the present law does not provide the most effective way to get at the problem. We are therefore considering ways in which the legislative authority for dealing with this situation can be improved, and I expect that we will have a constructive proposal in this area to submit to the next session of congress."

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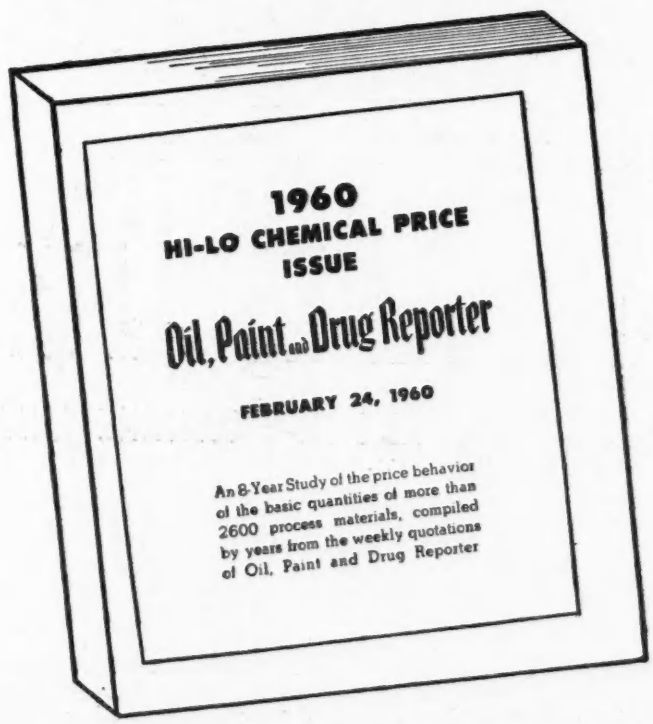
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
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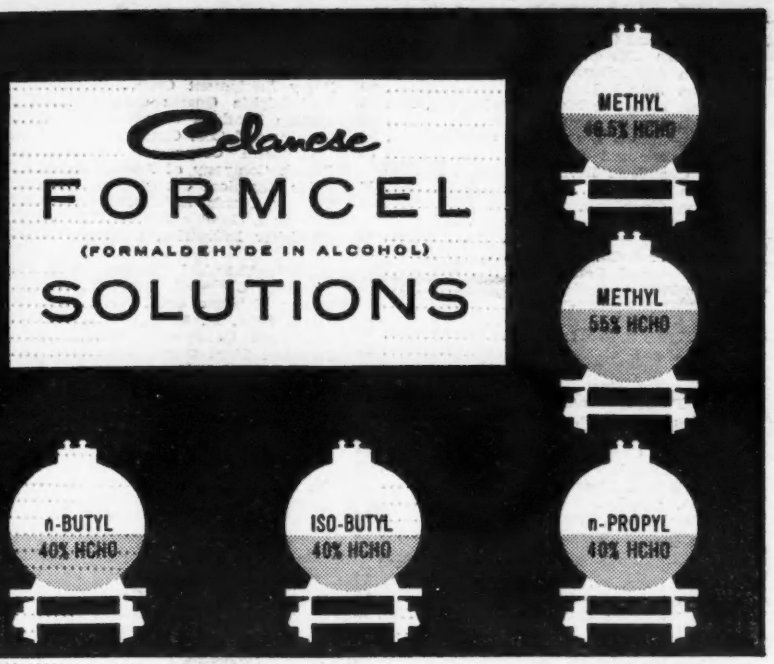

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